

# ARMY

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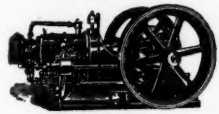
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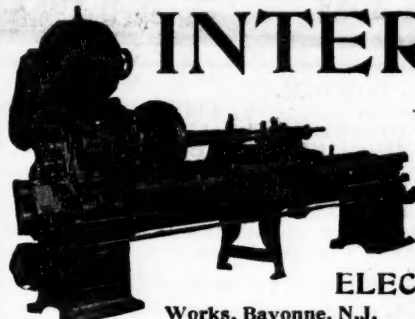


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Noting the deliberate expression of Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, that if Congress adheres to its practice of eliminating absolutely necessary items from naval appropriations the breaking out of war within the next few years would find the Navy in a condition such as to lead to disaster, the Springfield Republican flippantly asks: "Is that what \$1,000,000,000 does, Admiral?" The figures quoted are the Republican's estimate of the cost of the new Navy up to the present time. The quoted inquiry shows that the Republican has a mistaken view of the whole naval situation. If war should come and find the Navy unprepared to meet it, the fault would be not with the Navy itself, but with those upon whom it is obliged to depend for means of support. Ship for ship and man for man the Navy is as efficient as it can be made with the means provided for its maintenance. Every dollar placed at its disposal is expended with scrupulous honesty and for the sole purpose of obtaining the largest possible gain in efficiency. It is a working Navy and its energies are centralized in a devoted effort to make it equal to any task that war might impose upon it. But neither ships nor personnel nor both combined can be made effective without the means required for the other elements of naval strategy and naval warfare. That we should create a large and powerful fleet and refuse to provide it with sufficient men to man it and keep it in condition, with ample reserves of ammunition, guns, torpedoes, mines, ordnance stores and other needful materials is both witless and dangerous. If war should come and find the Navy destitute of the proper outfit the responsibility, and it will be a terrible one, will rest solely with Congress. The Navy would do its level best in such an emergency, as it always has done, but when it is kept in mind that not only must a battleship have an adequate force of officers and men, but that under certain conditions she can use up her entire supply of ammunition for large guns in half an hour, it will be seen that without a large reserve supply a squadron of such vessels would be almost at the mercy of an enemy more wisely provided. The people know where the blame for such a disgraceful defeat should fall, even if the Springfield Republican does not. You might spend a thousand millions on a railroad and if at the end you refused to provide money for adequate supplies of coal and a sufficient force to properly man the railroad, you would cripple it in spite of the large amount expended for construction. That is precisely what Congress is doing with the Navy, and hence the complaint of Admiral Mason.

Mr. John F. Wallace, former Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, in the course of a recent address, pointed out that the canal will encounter a powerful competitor in the Tehantepec Railroad which is being built across the isthmus at Tehantepec. This road, which is backed by British capitalists, will be 175 miles long, and will be able to transfer freight across the isthmus at 82 per ton from ship-hold to ship-hold. It is estimated that modern steamers can carry the average run of ocean freight with profit at the rate of one dollar a ton per 1,000 miles. On this basis, from New York to Sydney, Australia, the saving in distance by way of the Tehantepec Railroad would be 5,700 miles, and any railroad rate across the isthmus at Tehantepec less than \$5.75 per ton should take this business from the Suez route. There would also be saved the time that it requires an ordinary cargo vessel to steam 5,700 miles, minus the time required to transfer the freight across the isthmus by rail. Allowing a maximum of four days for the isthmian transit, this would make an actual saving of time of at least fifteen days. From New Orleans to Hong Kong, the saving over Suez would be 4,800 miles, and twelve to fourteen days in time, with a yield to the Tehantepec Railroad of \$4.80 a ton on the basis of equivalent charges by the Suez route. From New Or-

leans to Yokohama, the saving over the Suez route would be 8,400 miles, and twenty-four days in time, with the ability to charge \$8.40 on an equivalent basis with Suez. Mr. Wallace compares the Tehantepec route with that by way of the Panama Canal, on the assumption that \$1 per ton will carry ocean freights 1,000 miles, and that \$1 per ton will be the minimum rate for transit through the canal. From New York to San Francisco the saving by Tehantepec will be 1,200 miles, which would yield \$2.20 as a maximum rate to the Tehantepec Railroad. From New Orleans to Hong Kong the saving would be 2,000 miles, and five days in time, yielding the railroad a maximum charge of \$3 per ton. From New Orleans to Sydney, Australia, 1,400 miles would be saved, and a maximum charge of \$2.40 rendered possible; while from New Orleans to San Francisco there would be a saving of 1,800 miles. To meet the competition which is sure to come from the Tehantepec road, Mr. Wallace urges an immediate and broad-gauge increase in the equipment and facilities of the Panama Railroad and the adoption of a \$2 or \$1.50 freight rate. He holds that unless the capacity of that road is increased to the utmost the value of our Panama investment, which has already cost \$70,000,000, may be seriously impaired.

Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, General Staff, U.S.A., in an article on "The Duties of Cavalry Preceding a General Engagement," which appears in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, presents an admirable study of the work of the cavalry in the Boer War and the Russo-Japanese War. He discusses the subject in all its bearings and points out clearly and forcibly the striking features of the performances of the cavalry of the opposing armies in South Africa and Manchuria. Those campaigns, he says, have demonstrated: 1. The necessity for a higher natural standard of personnel and a higher standard of training of both officers and men to meet the greater physical and intellectual exactions demanded of modern cavalry. 2. The necessity for a highly organized system of expansion to meet the demand for cavalry at the outbreak of war, and a system of supply to meet the increased losses in horseflesh due to more exhausting duties. 3. The importance of minimizing the weight carried by the cavalry horse to satisfy the increased mobility and endurance expected of him. 4. The greater difficulties confronting the cavalry in the service of security and information, as well as the greater field of opportunity in strategical exploration, more than balancing its contracted role on the field of battle. 5. The value of dismounted fire-action by cavalry, and therefore the necessity of an accurate and long-range firearm; but to encourage independence of action, so necessary to cavalry success, and to provide for occasions when cavalry shall meet cavalry; the desirability of supplementing the ride with an auxiliary arm, such as a serviceable saber or pistol. 6. The necessity for adequate cavalry for divisional duties with infantry to save troops which are to bear the brunt of a general engagement from these duties. 7. The need of concentration of all the available cavalry that can be brought together, without impairing its other functions, into independent cavalry, because of the immense independence of action given to modern cavalry by arming it with a long-range rifle, and by giving it the aid of horse-artillery and machine-gun batteries.

Capt. Edwin Landon, Art. Corps, U.S.A., strongly opposes the transfer of the Coast Artillery to the control of the Navy Department as suggested by an Artillery correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some time ago. He contends that the real relation between the Coast Artillery and the Navy is unimportant. "Personally," says Captain Landon in an article published in the Artillery Journal, "I see little in common between the legitimate activities of the Artillery and those of the Navy. We would be of no value as a naval reserve. Our methods of handling and firing heavy guns are essentially different from Navy methods and must continue to be so. On the other hand, there is an increasing similarity between methods of handling and firing heavy Field Artillery and Coast Artillery. The Coast Artillery, being actually stationed on the very sites of the coast fortresses which must be constructed and organized in war to complete our defense, are the natural War Department agents for the study and planning of these defenses under the direction of division commanders and the General Staff. The proper organization of such fortresses is a subject utterly absent from the new Field Service Regulations and one which should appear there in great detail. Our present Artillery district commanders are the logical choice of fortress commanders as chiefs of the Artillery of position. Active co-operation with naval fighting units, if it ever occurs, will be but momentary, at most. Active co-operation with the Army defenders will be a real and long continued necessity. The War Department has given us a very substantial start toward the efficiency we desire, let us recognize it by increasing our usefulness to that Department. We are legally and logically a part of the United States Army, and, under American conditions, a most important part. Whatever the needs of the Coast Artillery, transfer from War Department administration is not one of them."

Another of the incidental results of the dreadful calamity at San Francisco has been to emphasize the fact that the United States Army is a National Army, not merely in theory, organization and membership, but also in its hold upon the confidence and esteem of the people. In the various bodies of troops who have performed such

efficient relief work for the people of the stricken city probably every State and Territory of the Union is represented. The earthquake and the conflagration which followed amounted to a national calamity, and that calamity has been dealt with by a national organization which is perhaps more thoroughly representative of the unity of the Republic than any other body known to our laws. In the work of the Army at San Francisco, the people of all sections and all parties have a common pride. To the expressions of its approval for its conduct, which have come from other sources, we are glad to add the following, from the Charlotte, N.C., Observer: "Nothing but praise has been heard for the manner in which the U.S. Regulars, under command of General Funston, took charge of the panic-stricken city two hours or so after the first great shock, and enforced order, prevented pillage and did everything else that was needful at that time. There is no greater institution in the world than Uncle Sam's Regular—he is a comfort and protection in time of calamity and a fighter of the most vigorous type in time of war. Altogether, the Regular is something to be proud of."

Col. Philip Reade, 23d U.S. Inf., whose practical interest in small arms practice is unsurpassed by that of any other officer of the Army, has mapped out a busy summer in that branch of military training for the members of his command. Thanks to his zeal in promoting rifle practice, the 23d Infantry has a record in that art which any regiment in any army might envy, but he is evidently resolved that a still higher record shall be made. "Those who visit Madison Barracks this summer with the hope of witnessing dress parades," says the Watertown Times, "will be disappointed. Colonel Reade believes that the soldiers should be first taught to shoot, and to this end the barracks at Sacket Harbor will be only partially occupied until Oct. 15. From now until that time there will not be more than four companies in the post at a time. Six companies of the 23d, two from Fort Ontario and four from Madison Barracks, are already encamped at the Stony Point rifle range and having daily target practice. They will be relieved by the end of the month by one company from Fort Ontario and the four companies now at Madison Barracks. Part of the regiment will be encamped at the range all summer, and those who visit the reservation will have an opportunity to see how Uncle Sam's men are taught to shoot."

Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, whose zealous and well-meant efforts in behalf of international arbitration and universal peace have frequently been noted and approved in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, made a statement before the American Peace Society in Boston on the evening of May 18, which is worthy of attention. It was as follows: "I am not in favor of building any more battleships, and I can give you the reassuring information that out of the 135 members of Congress who voted for this monster of destruction, the 20,000-ton battleship, at least seventy-five have declared that this is the last battleship they will ever vote for." This is a remarkable statement. Whether the battleship is all that its extreme partisans claim for it, whether it marks the limit of naval construction in cost, tonnage, armor and armament, need not be considered in connection with the position taken by these gentlemen. The point we desire to emphasize is that they have assumed or are said to have assumed an attitude which is in opposition to that of naval scientists and which might very naturally though mistakenly be interpreted by other nations as meaning that the American policy of naval expansion was about to be halted by timidity and doubt.

Speaking of the paper in the "Proceedings" of the United States Naval Institute, by Naval Constr. W. G. Groesbeck, U.S.N., entitled "Considerations Affecting the Determination of a Naval Program," the Army and Navy Gazette says: "This paper is one that should attract a great deal of attention, inasmuch as the writer has attempted, with a very fair measure of success, to arrive at a practical scheme for determining the strength at which a nation should maintain its navy, and for defining the annual increase necessary to keep it at that strength. This American writer has indicated a clever and fairly accurate method by which anyone can work out for himself the program necessary from year to year to maintain the two-power standard."

The following is a ruling of the Secretary of War, dated May 19, 1906, upon a request for information, as to whether under Section 10, Par. 486, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904, it is intended to use the canvas straps furnished with the shelter half by the quartermaster's department or the set of blanket straps furnished by the ordnance department or both. "Either the canvas straps issued with the shelter tent half or the Tabler straps issued by the ordnance department may be used in connection with the blanket roll with propriety, and it is for the post commander, having in view local uniformity, to decide which. The leather straps will be discontinued when the present supply is exhausted."

Secretary Shaw, of the Treasury Department, has submitted to the House an estimate for an appropriation of \$250,000 for the construction of a steamer for the Revenue Cutter Service, to be used for the removal of derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation. The Secretary says it is desirable to begin work on the vessel at once.



Some time ago a request was forwarded to the War Department by an Artillery officer for authority to sell blue-prints of enlarged reproductions of drawings taken from pamphlets published by authority of the War Department, to officers in the Artillery, for use in giving instruction. Upon this paper the Chief of Staff indorsed the following: "That the Government is, generally speaking, entitled to the exclusive right to the time, interest and talent of Army officers is a view very largely entertained by officers in the Army who have a high sense of their professional obligations. A commercial spirit is incompatible with such views. An Army officer cannot engage in any commercial enterprise for the sole purpose of personal gain, without devoting thereto a part of his time, interest and talent. Except while on leave of absence he has no 'spare time' for such undertakings, as some seem to think, for time not required by his immediate official duties should be devoted, in the interests of the Government, to professional improvement, personal and domestic obligations, or to recreation and pleasure. By this means alone can he maintain his mental and physical faculties in a maximum state of efficiency for the Government service. The personal necessities of brother officers can never afford legitimate opportunity for private gain. If enlarged drawings such as these are necessary, or even useful, to company commanders of Coast Artillery in giving instruction, they should be prepared and furnished them gratis by authority of the War Department." The Secretary of War, in passing upon the case, commented as follows: "I concur generally in the views of the Chief of Staff on this subject. The reason for expressing disapproval of the particular work which Lieutenant ——— proposes to do for personal profit is to be found, not so much in the facts of his case as in the general tendency of such arrangements to lead to abuse. The work is so close to the professional work which he has to do for the Government and which his salary pays for that it is difficult to say that he is not using Government time and Government instrumentalities for private gain; and without intimating in the slightest way any improper motive on his part, I feel that it would be wiser, on grounds of public policy, to discourage plans of this general character. If larger maps are needed, as the Chief of Staff suggests, they should be furnished by authority of the War Department and at the cost of the Government." The proposed undertaking involved the association of the officer in the undertaking with an enlisted man. Concerning this the J.A. General says: "The association of an officer and an enlisted man in a joint commercial undertaking is unusual, and has never been favored by the Department, as not conducive to discipline."

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, U.S.A., retired, who, as noted in these columns last week, will relinquish the post of professor of military science and tactics at Yale University in August next, is the subject of an appreciative sketch in the Providence Journal, from which we quote the following: "In a fortunate moment Captain Smoke was appointed superintendent of the dining hall, where a thousand students are accommodated at one sitting. To attend to the wants of a vigorous and occasionally vociferous body of undergraduates of these numerical proportions is no sinecure. Anyone who has visited the large hall at New Haven at meal time knows that a thousand Yale boys can make a very considerable noise when they feel so inclined, and that they frequently do feel so inclined—as when, for example, an unlucky waiter drops a plate. Like most boys, moreover, they can distinguish good from bad food, and they are quick to 'kick' if they think they are being 'skimped' or otherwise imposed upon. But Captain Smoke has satisfied all concerned. A despatch from New Haven, announcing his retention as head of the dining hall in spite of the expiration of his term of appointment, says: 'His administration has been very successful, following a period at the hall of financial loss so serious that the Yale corporation considered the matter of closing the enterprise.' This is no small achievement and Captain Smoke is to be congratulated on the success he has attained. Professors of Greek and instructors in Latin are easily secured. Competent teachers of psychology and ethics are legion. But satisfactory cooks and successful caterers are fewer and farther between."

In spite of all efforts to maintain secrecy concerning the more important features of the British battleship Dreadnought, so much information, admittedly correct, has been published that the naval authorities have virtually promised to issue at an early day an official statement giving the facts as to the armament and other details of the new vessel. Meanwhile, a writer in the Fortnightly Review gives additional information concerning the great ship, which is accompanied with a hint that it comes from official sources. According to this writer the Dreadnought will carry sufficient coal and oil fuel to take her across the Atlantic and back without having to fill her bunkers or tanks. There are to be no watertight doors below the armored deck, and arrangements are to be made by which officers and men will be conveyed from one watertight compartment to another by means of lifts. The Fortnightly Review writer describes the Dreadnought as consisting of five circular forts, armored at the base, and each surmounted by a revolving turret, in which two twelve-inch guns are to be placed. The hull has been built around these forts, three of which are placed in the fore part of the ship and two on the center line aft. Another feature of the Dreadnought is that she has been so provided with inner

bottoms and internal arrangements as to render her immune from torpedo or submarine mine explosion, while her magazines have not only been placed as far as possible inside the ship, but they have been protected by side armor as well.

Should Congress grant an appropriation for joint Army and National Guard maneuvers, it will be very difficult at this time for great States, like New York and Pennsylvania, to send troops to participate. In these States, as well as some others, the State camp tours have already been decided upon, dates announced, and officers and men have made arrangements with their employers for vacations. Unlike the Army, the citizen soldiers cannot arrange to move at a moment's notice at orders from the War Department, as their business will not permit it. It is necessary in camp service for officers and men of the National Guard to have notice early in the season of the exact date, in order to make their business arrangements accordingly. The State camp at New York begins June 2, to continue to July 7, and it is doubtful if the schedule will be changed. As all the organizations, however, in the State are not going to camp, it is possible that some of them not ordered on duty may be detailed to the Army camp, provided sufficient notice can be given. For riot duty employers do not object to men leaving their business at a moment's notice, but for camp duty they do object, and such a practice would mean the loss of employment to hundreds of men, which must necessarily be considered in a State force. The States have no easy task in maintaining a National Guard, and if driven too hard it would work a serious injury to the State forces, as men will not enlist to lose their employment. This fact has got to be considered in dealing with the National Guard, and there is no use trying to evade it.

Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, U.S.A., Chief of Bureau, Consolidated Relief Stations, San Francisco, estimates that by the end of the current month the number of indigent victims of earthquake and fire in that city will be reduced to about 10,000. The hardest part of the relief work, he says, is over, the city has been districted and the relief work is carried on with the regularity of clockwork. The San Francisco Chronicle, of May 14, which publishes these facts in an interview with Colonel Febiger, also publishes the following remarkable statement from Major George W. McIver, U.S.A., who is also prominently engaged in relief work: "The most pleasing thing I have to state is that the typhoid hospital, which we built to be ready for emergency cases, is without a patient. Our sanitary conditions are as near perfect as they can be and there is practically no illness. A few cases of ptomaine poisoning have been registered, but with no fatalities. We have at the present time 4,500 people in the five camps that we have established. We are working on a sixth camp, at the speedway, which will have accommodations for 1,800 people. This will be ready in a few days. We can take care of several thousands more of people, provided we have a little help given us to put down the flooring for tents."

The bill relating to the Marine Band does not provide for an increase in the personnel of the band. It proposes, however, to give the leader of the band the pay and allowances of a captain in the Marine Corps; the second leader, the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant; the first class musicians \$100 and the second class musicians \$75 a month and the allowances of a sergeant, without increase of pay for length of service. It provides, further, that in the future members of the Marine Band or of other naval or military bands shall not engage in business in competition with civilian bands or musicians. Besides disapproving this latter provision and making the amendment as stated last week, Acting Secretary Newberry comments on the bill as follows: "Members of the Marine Band are permitted to accept individually private engagements when the same do not interfere with their official duties, as otherwise, with the compensation now allowed, the services of the most desirable musicians could not be secured or retained. The increase of pay provided for in the pending bill is, in the opinion of the commandant of the Marine Corps, sufficient to compensate the members of the band for the deprivation of this privilege, and accordingly, if such increase were granted, the Department would have no objection to urge, on the score of injustice to the men concerned, against prohibiting them from competing as individuals with civilian musicians."

Professor James, the great Harvard psychological expert and instructor, has just returned from San Francisco. He was there four hours after the first shock of earthquake. He was interested in gathering psychological data and noting the impressions and condition of the people affected so terribly by the earthquake. He thinks one of the most valuable lessons of the catastrophe was the evidence that was shown of the power of men to organize in the presence of imminent danger. He praised the Army very highly and no part of their work was criticised by him in any way. Within twenty-four hours after the disaster, at Berkeley, which is just across the bay and the site of the University of California, the people organized a military force and collected large stocks of provisions in anticipation of caring for numbers of starving and homeless people. An unruly element of lawless men was expected from the city. Another of the Harvard professors who was in San Francisco and Oak-

land shortly after the disaster criticised General Funston, on the foundation of the incorrect newspaper statements as to the taking of human life, but he said he found scarcely anyone to agree with him.

An interesting question involving the right of the War Department to hold a civilian employee of the Quartermaster's Department responsible for the loss of ordnance stores entrusted to his care was last week presented to the Judge Advocate General for an opinion. It seems that on April 28, 1905, a box containing ordnance stores was lost at the wharf at Fort Howard, Md., where it had been landed from the steamer Sprigg Carroll. The Commanding General of the Department of the East contended that the mate of the Sprigg Carroll was responsible for the loss of the stores and ordered that the amount of the loss be collected from him, and the case was referred to the J.A. General. General Davis does not think that Par. 724, A.R., can be applied to this case, as the Sprigg Carroll is a Government boat and its mate a civilian employee. He is not shown to have been negligent, and in the absence of misconduct or negligence he could not be held responsible.

We have received a copy of a new Service score-book for rifle and pistol, prepared by Lieut. R. E. Grinstead, 23d U.S. Inf., and published by The Service Company, Watertown, N.Y. The book will prove of great value to those who take an interest in marksmanship and desire to keep an accurate record of their shooting. Various targets are given in the book, including those representing silhouettes, and windage tables and diagrams are given. Instructions for keeping the records of shots are given, and also instructions for allowing for windage. The book is intended as an aid to the complete application of the course of gallery and range practice, as provided for in the Firing Regulations, and as an aid to a systematic and more extensive study by the individual of small arms firing. The book can be furnished for the rifle for thirty-five cents, and for the rifle and pistol for forty cents, with a cardboard cover, and in either form can be inserted in a leather case for fifty cents extra.

A characteristic instance of the efficiency of American private soldiers is given by Colonel Febiger, says a San Francisco despatch to the New York Sun. On one of the first days after the earthquake he found three privates who had organized a regular relief system on their own initiative down at North Beach in the Latin quarter. Privates F. P. McGurty, William Ziegler, and H. J. Johnson were on leave of absence at the time of the disaster. Finding themselves among the destitute Italians they took charge of things without formality. They closed saloons and took possession of stocks in corner groceries. The supplies which they had commandeered they distributed among the Italians, who soon regarded them with favor and obeyed their commands with promptness that was inspired by affection. They ran the neighborhood for several days until the machinery of regular relief got going.

Professor Hans Delbrück, of Germany, drawing a comparison between Great Britain and the United States, has arrived at the opinion that the United States are strong materially, intellectually, and politically, but that England is stronger in military power. Before the United States could be adequately armed, England could have dealt the severest blows, much severer than against Germany, for "England can despatch two hundred thousand men from Canada before the United States have even assembled their field army." Commenting on this, a Berlin paper points out that "England's land force is considerably overestimated. England might easily destroy the American fleet, but on land she would probably fare worse than she did 130 years ago, and with the loss of Canada she would be driven out of the American continent."

Officers of the Army Medical Corps who have had experience in the treatment of typhoid will be interested in a preliminary report prepared by a committee composed partly of British medical officers who have been investigating the subject of anti-typhoid inoculation in the British army. The committee made an extensive study of the whole question and as a result the members declare that "the records which are available up to date furnish proof that the practice of anti-typhoid inoculation in the army has resulted in a substantial reduction in the incidence of and death-rate from enteric fever among the inoculated." In their conclusion the committee recommend that the practice of voluntary inoculation against typhoid fever be resumed, and they strongly urge the Army Council to pursue further investigations on the subject.

Col. C. S. Bromwell, U.S.A., in charge of public buildings and grounds, Washington, D.C., has arranged to resume the usual summer open air concerts in the public parks, beginning with Saturday, June 2. With the consent of Major General Wade, commanding the Atlantic Division, the Engineer band at Washington Barracks and the Cavalry Band at Fort Myer will co-operate with the Marine Band in making up a schedule for a concert every afternoon during the week except Sunday in parks in different sections of the city, including the regular concerts in the grounds of the White House Saturday afternoon and the grounds of the Capitol Wednesday afternoon.



On May 20 the Cuban republic completed its fourth year as an independent power, and the condition of the young nation is in all respects such as to entitle it to the hearty congratulations of its sister republics in the American system. Cuba is peaceful and prosperous. Her trade is steadily increasing, her credit is firmly established and peace and order prevail throughout her territory. As she appears to-day Cuba stands as a model for the Latin-American republics, whose conduct has splendidly justified the radical yet generous measures which brought her into being. The organization and rise of the Cuban republic embody a definite expression of the purpose and policy of the United States respecting the republics of the Western hemisphere. Without the cordial approval and the moral and physical support of the United States Cuba could never have acquired status as an independent nation, but would have been to this day a colony of Spain. Our relations with Cuba have been more direct and more intimate than with any other nation in the Western world, and the results which those relations have produced are the exact measure of our national purpose with regard to all the republics of the American system. This is the lesson which the rise and progress of the Cuban republic present to the world. It is the complete reply to the frequent assertion of various European writers that the United States seeks to dominate if not to extinguish the lesser republics of Central and South America, and it is a broad assurance to those republics that their independence and their material welfare will be strengthened rather than impaired by the development of a closer community of interest between themselves and the United States. The stability and progress of the Cuban republic are specially gratifying to the United States Army and Navy. It was the good fortune of those organizations to establish the conditions which made the republic a possibility, and for all the toil and sacrifice which that momentous task required they find full compensation in the fact that their labors have been justified by events.

While there is undoubtedly much discontent and lawlessness in the northern provinces of the Island of Luzon, the press despatches from Manila, which we published last week, to the effect that Major General Wood, commanding the Philippines Division, had planned extensive field operations by Regular troops in those provinces to suppress the outlaws, were probably based upon a misapprehension. The Regulars have frequently co-operated with the constabulary in movements against ladrones in Luzon, within the last year and will, of course, continue to do so whenever requested by the civil authorities, but the situation, bad as it may be, can hardly be serious enough to require the extensive campaign outlined in the despatches above noted. It is quite probable that the proposed movements of troops, if undertaken at all, will be in pursuance of plans formed many months ago looking to maneuvers and field exercises on a larger scale than any ever undertaken in the Division. General Wood is a firm believer in such movements and during his recent visit to the United States he intimated unofficially that he hoped to institute them in the Philippines. By conducting a series of maneuvers, employing 3,000 Regular troops, in the disaffected provinces, General Wood can show the outlaws that the Government is fully prepared to use vigorous measure against them if occasion shall require, and the moral effect of such a demonstration cannot be other than helpful, but the report that he intends to institute active operations is unsupported by official information.

Excepting only its unwelcome application of the term "Jacky" to the American bluejacket the following from the New York Sun commands our hearty approval: "Some of the oldest officers of the Navy must be shocked at the present state of affairs. It would be interesting to know what some of them thought of the entertainment at the Belasco Theater, on May 22, in which officers and men were concerned together. Officers held executive positions in the organization which gave the entertainment, and this was well enough, for it kept the command where it ought to be. But there were songs in which the words were written by men living on the berth deck and the music by dwellers in the wardroom. What a shock to the habits of the old school mind! But is Jacky any the worse for finding out that his officer actually takes him for a man and a brother? Hardly; especially when Jacky learns that the officer really believes it and practices his belief in time of danger, as he did when he went into the turret to pull Jacky out after the explosion. Jacky is ready to do the same for his officer. It is a time of mutual respect and good will. The Service does not seem to be any the worse for it. On the contrary, it is likely to become much the better, for men who respect themselves will be willing to go where they can preserve that self-respect, and thus the Navy will get a better, steadier and more intelligent class of men in the long run."

Notwithstanding the likelihood that Congress will adjourn without deciding whether the Panama Canal shall be built with locks or at sea level, the Government is resolved to prosecute work on the project during the ensuing fiscal year, confining its labors to such features as can be utilized on a canal of either type. The magnitude of the enterprise is again disclosed in the estimate of expenses for the coming year, which has been sent to Congress by the Secretary of War—the amount required being \$26,348,281. Certain items in this estimate are likely to provoke considerable discussion among those who are not wholly satisfied with the present organization of the canal administration. It appears, for example, that the salaries of members and employees of the Canal Commission and other employees in the United States amount to \$284,860. The pay of officers and other employees other than skilled and unskilled labor on the Isthmus amounts to \$3,915,398. The pay of skilled labor on the Isthmus amounts to \$5,593,020, and the pay of unskilled labor to \$4,148,450. The fact that the pay of salaried officers and skilled labor amounts to the enormous total of \$9,793,278 as against only \$4,148,450 for unskilled labor suggests that the present canal organization is an exceedingly complex and costly affair.

From San Francisco, May 21, General Greely reported: "Health, weather and prospects continue excellent; am loading about 92,000." A previous telegram stated that he had relieved Pitcher, McGunnigle and Howe.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY IN SMALL MANEUVERS.

In an article in the Journal of the U.S. Infantry Association for April, 1906, Major R. L. Bullard, 28th Inf., has a few remarks upon the employment of Artillery in small maneuvers which seems to demand an answer from someone cognizant of the facts upon which the author of that article bases his statement that field artillery has ruled itself out of small maneuvers and which have inspired his invitation to the Artillery to so modify their tactics as to permit of their participating in any future war. Incidentally since the Major rules us out of two-thirds of the fighting, may we not lay sole claim to the other third?

Let us grant in the first place that the Artillery employed in these maneuvers was somewhat crudely handled. Therefore any conclusions drawn from these exercises which do not allow for the inexperience of the lieutenants commanding the batteries or portions of batteries participating are of necessity unsound. The captains of the two batteries were absent, being with the provisional regiments of Field Artillery which at that time, under orders from the President, were at work developing a regimental organization and a scheme of fire control. This was unfortunate, not only for the batteries, but also for the two captains, since we learn from the article on small maneuvers, that unless Field Artillery abandons all the present tendencies towards concentration of control and command and develops tactics similar to the extended order of Infantry, the usefulness of the arm will be seriously impaired if it be not entirely destroyed.

The handicap upon the batteries, however, was much greater than that imposed upon them by the inexperience of their own personnel. Reading and the instruction they had received from officers of experience and wide study had somewhat qualified the lieutenants to take care of the small commands allowed them, however, the employment of the Artillery was of course determined by the plans of the officers commanding the forces engaging and these officers with one exception were officers of the Infantry arm of the Service. It is not intended as a reflection upon the professional ability or zeal of these officers to state that as yet a majority of them have not made a thorough study of the employment of Field Artillery. In almost every instance they handled their own arm admirably, but the vital points and the limitations of their own branch are so keenly evident to them that they cannot but be affected by them in the handling of other troops. With small arms at ranges from eight hundred to two thousand yards an advantage of five hundred to eight hundred yards is so great that an Infantry officer who would fail to seize an opportunity giving him such an advantage should be discharged for inefficiency, were such a way of disposing of him possible. Therefore it is not to be wondered at when an officer of that branch handling troops containing Artillery fails to realize that at times an advantage of five hundred to eight hundred yards in an Artillery range may be fatal to the Artillery seizing it.

During these maneuvers Artillery in pursuance of the methods advocated by Major Bullard, was repeatedly forced out into untenable positions only to be ruled out of action. On one occasion a platoon of the 30th Battery—all the Artillery in the force engaged—was ordered forward at a trot away from its support into a position which the report of the chief umpire for that day states to be one hundred and fifty yards from a company of the opposing Infantry. It was very properly ruled out before the pieces were unlimbered. On another day a platoon from this same battery formed the Artillery contingent of a force defending the line of a hill on the north side of the reservation. The platoon was divided into three parts. The guns were placed one on each flank about one-half a mile apart while an empty caisson body was unlimbered on top of a neighboring hill, to operate as a decoy for the inferentially goose-like opponent. During the exercise, the Artillery platoon commander was placed in charge of the section on the right, the commanding officer of the forces (in a time-honored fashion—so perfect a plaything is field artillery), taking command of the other section. Moving it from a sheltered position which commanded the entire field of approach, he ordered it forward less than three hundred yards into a position exposed to the effective flank fire of several companies of Infantry. The umpire ruled it out before it had arrived within fifty yards of the desired position.

The report of the chief umpire for one of the problems in which the author of the article on small maneuvers commanded one of the forces states that that officer failed to make use of his Artillery until the final phase of his attack, not using it to support his general advance, but reserving it for use in a flank movement around the left of the enemy's entrenched position. This in view of the fact that the ground passed over by his troops would have afforded several positions for direct fire and a large number of positions for indirect laying would seem to lessen the weight which should be given to the criticisms made in his article.

In writing of Artillery employment at short ranges the chief umpire for problem No. 3, garrison series, states, "In final stages of severe engagements of small bodies such Artillery action becomes necessary, but in all other cases it involves too much risk of loss that cannot be made good when more urgent need of its fire may arise." In considering this "risk of loss" the relative advantage must also be taken into consideration. As a question of cost alone a regiment of Infantry with a strength of eighteen hundred men costs seventy-five thousand dollars to arm and equip, while a regiment of six batteries of Field Artillery will cost over four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. (These figures are taken or deduced from an article by the late Lieutenant Colonel Schenck in the Artillery Journal for July-August, 1905.) In actual effect against personnel when compared with Infantry, Artillery has the advantage of range. It can do at long ranges that which Infantry can do at short. In fact it can do at long ranges that which neither it nor Infantry can do at short. The angle of fall at long ranges permits Artillery to reach men in trenches who at the short ranges would be absolutely protected from either Artillery or Infantry fire. Why sacrifice this advantage which ordnance experts are working so hard to increase in order to have the Artillery on the advance Infantry skirmish line, usefulness impaired, it is true, but nevertheless "in the fighting"? Why place a four hundred and fifty thousand dollar unit where a seventy-five thousand dollar unit can better perform the work?

Far be it from any genuinely enthusiastic and properly schooled Artillery officers to be guilty of "bluffing" the other arms somewhat with their technicality. It is, I believe, realized most keenly that Field Artillery in its work is becoming more and more allied to the Cavalry and Infantry. It is everywhere declared that that old distinctively Artillery battle phase, the Artillery duel,

has been completely eliminated as a separate phase and Artillery officers the world over are studying methods of employment of their material with and against infantry and cavalry; while ordnance officers are just as busy developing projectiles for a similar use. The Japanese give us a very pertinent example of this in their use of high explosive shell to flush the enemy, changing to shrapnel the moment a disturbed movement was detected. So far from trying to bluff the other branches, it seems to me from very limited service that it is the earnest desire of this branch that officers of the other branches study the broad principles of our employment as it is developed by those highest in our branch just as we would be expected to take our methods of employment from the principles laid down by Infantry and Cavalry authorities should we ever be placed in command of other troops than Artillery. That Artillery officer would not be considered particularly keen professionally who, placed in command of mixed forces, used Artillery methods of concentration with all of his troops and upon finding that he could do nothing with his Infantry sarcastically condemned it.

FREDERIC H. SMITH, 2d Lieut., Art. Corps.

#### SOUND OPINIONS OF CHARLES H. CRAMP.

In a hitherto unpublished paper, which appears in Buell's "Memoirs of Charles H. Cramp," Mr. Cramp says:

"Philadelphia, at a very early period in the history of steam propulsion, advocated the propeller engine, and as far as the working of the propeller engine was concerned, the degree of workmanship and skill in its design attained there was never excelled in Europe or America. These engines were generally small in power, and the prejudices of the people were against them, particularly as all New York ship builders and marine engineers spoke of propeller engines with the most profound contempt. In fact, it was this craze for the walking-beam engine and side-wheels in New York which ruined us as a steamship building country, and was one of the many causes for the supremacy in ocean commerce that Great Britain ultimately attained. Rather than adopt the propeller and go to Philadelphia to have the engine built, steamship owners in New York permitted the whole steamship business, together with all the foreign trade, to go to foreign countries. The British began early to establish large machine shops and to perfect the propeller engine. Though slow, they were sure. I am sure that if we had abandoned the side-wheel and commenced with the propeller at the time the British did and continued with steadfastness, we never would have lost it. The ships of the country were right, of the best form and model, and they were in advance of anything in Great Britain, as far as hull construction and design were concerned; but, while the ship builders in New York were among the greatest in the world, the builders of marine engines there were the poorest in the world. When it was discovered that the propeller steamship was in every respect the best and had come to stay, it was too late to try to recover our trade."

Speaking of the attempt in 1870-71 to secure the passage of a law permitting American registry of foreign-built vessels, Mr. Cramp says: "Many of the English ship builders rubbed their hands in actual anticipation of orders from this Government for the ships and guns needed; and they blandly assured us that they would give us quite as favorable terms as were accorded to China, Japan and Chili. And, to their shame be it said, there were officers of our Navy who not only adopted this view, but did all they could to commit our Government to the pernicious policy. I have brought these facts forward for the purpose of emphasizing my declaration that the promotive influence behind every movement against our navigation laws is of British origin, and whenever you put a pin through a free-ship bill you prick an Englishman."

Speaking of the failure of our attempts to build fast cruisers during the Civil War, Mr. Cramp ascribes it altogether to defective machinery and to defective marine engineering as it generally existed at that date in this country, and to the use of wood as the material of construction. Of the more successful attempts during the administration of the Navy Department by Mr. Whitney, Mr. Cramp says:

"The design of the Baltimore and the Charleston represented the best types of vessels that were constructed up to that time. They were far in advance of any other warships of that period, and in fact they really formed the basis of future constructions in the world's navies. In fact, we made a great many improvements in the boilers of the Baltimore, and some improvements in the engines. These improvements in the boilers of the Baltimore formed the basis and the standard of construction of all the Scotch boilers that have been built for the Navy since that time."

"Mr. Whitney was exceedingly fortunate in the officer whom he found at the head of the most important bureau. This was Commodore John G. Walker, then Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and unquestionably the ablest and most forceful man of his time in the Navy. American naval officers, as a rule, are able men in the professional sense; but Walker, while equal to the very best and superior to most of them in that regard, possessed an additional fund of tact, equipment, and energy in purely administrative directions seldom equalled and never surpassed in the history of our Navy. He had enjoyed, also, considerable experience in civic responsibility, having been for a considerable period identified with the management of an important railway corporation prior to his appointment as Chief of the Bureau in 1881. His term of four years was about to expire when Mr. Whitney assumed office, but at the instance of the latter he was immediately reappointed and served through the entire term until 1889. Commodore Walker was exactly the man for the place, which was that of chief adviser to the Secretary. To a perfect acquaintance with the personnel of the Service, he joined a freedom from narrow predilections and selfish aims seldom found in any veteran regular officer of any branch, and his sense of the material needs of the Navy was broad, keen and practical. Moreover, in mental character and manly temperament he was congenial to Mr. Whitney. For these reasons, and imbued with a common purpose, Commodore Walker and the Secretary coalesced from the first day of their association, and remained in the most perfect accord throughout the four most important years in the history of the new Navy. On some occasions it happened that Walker sustained the Secretary and helped him carry out most important reforms and policies of progress against powerful oppositions in the Navy itself and in the Department."

"Commodore Walker's influence among Senators and Representatives in Congress, built up during his first four years in the bureau, was superior to that of any other officer, and occasionally it proved equal to that of a considerable majority of them combined. His powers



were uniformly exerted in behalf of the readiest and most practical methods of increasing the Navy in number, excellence, and force of its ships and in organization and training of its personnel. Against all efforts to perpetuate the obsolete, cumbersome and abnormal navy yard system of construction he set his face with all the strength and resolution he possessed. For detailed discussions of the questions involved in this phase of the subject, neither the limitations of space nor the patience of scientific readers offer opportunity.

"The distinguishing traits of Tracy's administration were the unbroken co-operation between the executive and legislative branches of the Government in everything pertaining to the new Navy, and the remarkable progress made in size, power, speed and other prime qualities of warships, together with the almost incredible development of all contributory industries. In this connection should also be mentioned the constant and powerful support which President Harrison gave to the Secretary of the Navy in every possible manner, from first to last.

"In his methods of considering propositions laid before him, Mr. Tracy was always deliberate and cautious; but in executing a program once resolved upon, he was equally prompt and peremptory. He never determined to do anything until he could foresee the end of it, and when he had reached a conclusion on that basis he was wont to push practical operations with untiring energy. In some respects, when giving preliminary considerations to subjects, he may have been less self-reliant or more disposed to feel the influence of his military subordinates than Mr. Whitney was; but in energy of execution he had no superior. As a general consequence, Mr. Tracy's four years in the Navy Department made a history that compares favorably with that of any predecessor, from the foundation of the Department itself in 1797 to his own time.

"Mr. Tracy can fairly claim credit for the design of the New York, and the project for the construction of the Indiana, Massachusetts and the Oregon class of battleships was due to his foresight."

#### TRAINING OF HORSES.

Longmans, Green and Company publish a sixth edition of Capt. M. Horace Hayes's "Training and Horse Management in India." It contains a preface by the widow of the author, who has died since the appearance of the first edition. From this work we quote the following:

"One of the popular errors about watering horses is that they should be stunted of water for several hours before doing fast work, on the plea that it affects their wind. As the water, which becomes part and parcel of the blood, cannot by any possibility impede the organs of breathing, it follows that its unabsorbed portion alone can affect them; but we have just seen that the whole of the water is taken up with extreme rapidity, so that, after a short time, there is none left in the stomach or intestines to cause any impediment. On the contrary, stinting a horse with water will directly affect his wind, for the blood will then gradually become thickened, and if the animal be put to violent exertion will fail to circulate through the lungs with requisite freedom; besides that, the action of the heart will become impeded, and the nutrition of the system more or less arrested. When a horse goes through violent and continued exertion without drinking, the amount of water in his blood falls below its normal quantity. If this loss is considerable, the thickened blood will be unable to circulate through the lungs with its wonted facility; in fact, more or less congestion will take place, and the action of the heart will become labored in its efforts to pump this abnormally dense fluid through the system. If a horse in this state be given, say a couple of gallons of water, they will be absorbed at once into the blood and will restore it, more or less completely to its normal fluidity; the action of the lungs and heart will be almost instantaneously relieved, and the feelings of distress will rapidly subside. Had the water, on the contrary, been withheld until the horse had cooled down, the prolonged distress, even if the congestion had passed off with no bad results, would undoubtedly have injuriously affected the animal's condition and spirits. In the stable I think the best system is to allow a constant supply of water; a plan which is not alone beneficial to 'washy' horses that scour easily, to roasters, and to broken-winded animals, but also is particularly well calculated to prevent and to cure the pernicious habits of crib-biting and wind-sucking.

"In India a capital plan for teaching horses to become clever over walls without running any undue risk, is to practise them over ones made up to the proper height with single rows of sun-dried bricks, which will come down if the animal 'chances' them, but will hurt his shins sufficiently to render him more careful in the future. For making a horse clever over posts and rails one should employ a very thick log or trunk of a tree, so that the animal will understand that it is no use attempting to knock it down. In my opinion the bar ought not to be made to fall down if the horse strikes it. If the breaker or his helper be not prepared to mount and take the necessary risk, they may put the animal over by means of the driving reins and leading rein crupper. The bar may be rushed over with thorns. A bar, which should be gradually raised, may be placed across the stable yard gateway, or other convenient passage, so that the horses may get accustomed to jump it when going to and returning from exercise. Similar expedients with other kinds of fences may be adopted, as the trainer sees fit. I need only add that 'made' fences should be as long from side to side as possible, and have wings if necessary."

#### ARMY AS A SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION.

Capt. W. E. P. French, U.S.A., retired, in a letter to the New York World on "The Army and Socialism," says:

"We do not 'suppress individuality' in the Army and 'substitute automatic function for freedom of effort'; we foster individuality and incite to greater and greater freedom of effort, as Socialism will do. No diet is prescribed for the officer, the soldier's ration is immensely varied, and he can change it when he likes, inside and outside of garrison. If he be married he lives in his own home and eats and drinks what he pleases. Clothing is regulated for duty only, as it is in mine, mart and mill; off duty we wear what we choose. You say 'the hours for rising and retiring, for exercise, work, meals and recreation are all necessarily fixed.' For the soldier (the neophyte, the beginner), not for the officer, except 'work,' which is 'fixed' for most of us not in the leisure class. A military home is as individualistic as anyone's, and the soldier in barracks has more freedom and a better chance than any laborer under private capitalism. Incidentally, the soldier's hours are 'fixed' because the State may

need him any time; but he can go 'on pass' when he wants to 'enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' so long as he is on hand for duty (frequently the trade, vocation or avocation he prefers).

"We of the Service are not in the mass and the main 'weak men,' 'shiftless or improvident men,' 'gluttons' or 'night owls'; but we do help such men to live better lives; we do 'level up' through decent environment, pure food, medical supervision, training, schooling and the rest of the things that should surround every human being.

"The Army does not 'restrict ambition,' 'lessen opportunity' or 'destroy the prospect of individual elevation' (look at the promotion from the ranks and for special service), and our existence is not sodden by common shot."

#### AIDES TO REAR ADMIRALS.

We referred last week to the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Lieut. W. G. Miller, U.S.N. The Court of Claims three years ago decided the case of Lieut. Walter S. Crosley, holding that an aide to a rear admiral in the Navy is entitled to the additional pay of \$200 a year allowed by the Army law to an aide to a major general. The case was carried to the Supreme Court by appeal and some time ago the decision of the Court of Claims was affirmed. Some of the aides entitled have been paid under that decision. The question remains, however, What officers are aides? This question was elaborately argued before the Court of Claims by Messrs. King, for the officers, and Mr. John Q. Thompson for the Government, and has just been decided by the Court of Claims in an elaborate opinion by Judge Howry.

The officers assigned to duty on the personal staff of a flag officer are entitled flag lieutenant and flag secretary and aides. The Government claimed that a flag lieutenant and flag secretary were not aides and therefore not entitled to this rate of pay. This contention is overruled by the Court in its decision. It says:

"There is no such office in military or naval life as 'aide.' If there be no such distinctive office, there could not be a separate officer for the discharge separately of these aides' duties. The duties of an aide are performed by some officer, either by an order designating him to serve as an aide or by actually calling him in to serve as such on the staff of the commander-in-chief. The duty performed by this officer was a corresponding duty to the duty performed by an Army aide, and we think it is too narrow a construction to say that a flag lieutenant who actually served as an aide to the commander and performed the same duty as an Army aide should not be considered for purposes of pay also to be an aide and entitled to the pay. We are unable to see any distinction between this and the ruling of this court and the Supreme Court in the Crosley case, and we must hold that the case is ruled by that." According to this decision the flag lieutenant and flag secretary are entitled to the \$200 a year additional pay. It seems likely that this question will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States for ultimate decision.

#### A RIFLE OF SIX WARS.

A rifle which was captured by the U.S. Army at the battle of Cerro Gordo, on April 18, 1847, and which has taken part in six important wars, and has been in nearly every country in Europe and America, will be one of the exhibits in the collection of relics during "home-coming" in Louisville, Ky., in June. It was given to a man by the name of J. W. Jones, while he was a private under Capt. John S. Williams, of the Kentucky Volunteers. It was given to Captain Williams by Gen. Winfield Scott, at that time commander-in-chief of the U.S. Army. The gun is evidently of English origin, being one of the walnut stock brass mounted guns of the Revolutionary War times. It was later used at the battle of Waterloo, and after peace was made between England and France it was sold to Spain, which was then preparing an army to be used against Mexico. During the Revolution of the Mexicans the Spaniards used the gun, and by the terms of the treaty which brought that war to an end, these guns were turned over to the Mexicans, who first used them against Texas in 1836 and against the United States in 1846-47.

The gun was captured by the United States troops at the battle of Cerro Gordo, on Sunday, April 18, 1847. It has been in Jones's possession many years. He is now eighty-four years old, and took part in the battle of Cerro Gordo.

#### A LEGISLATIVE SLANDER ANSWERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of May 12, under Congressional action on the Naval Appropriation bill appear some remarks by a Mr. Wood, of Missouri. Discussing the proviso in the bill to allow the Secretary of the Navy to allow officers either mileage or traveling expenses this individual remarked: "We find (he does not tell who *we* are) officers riding on passes and not only getting their expenses but mileage in addition. There is no end to the graft that has been perpetrated on the Government by officers traveling under this mileage system. We (again we) have been told of many instances where officers in traveling between two points went long distances out of their route and charged the Government mileage for the same."

It seems to be growing fashionable in that locality known as "The Legislative Halls of Congress" to attack the character of the officers of the Navy thereby showing the highest type of courage and manhood, for the traducer knows the traduced cannot strike back, so his safety is assured.

The charges here advanced are grave ones and would warrant the trial of the officers by court-martial with almost certain dismissal if proved. Fortunately, however, they are so absurd, so contrary to common sense and above all so contrary to what can be done under the Navy Regulations that such people as this Mr. Wood are deserving only of pity. The harm is done the character of naval officers, however, among the constituents of such persons, who naturally place some confidence in the statements of their own representative and who presuppose him to possess at least a faint glimmering of common sense.

The Act of June 7, 1900, says: "Distance to be computed by the shortest usually traveled route." The Navy Regulations says: "To facilitate action by the Department, officers on inspection, recruiting or other duty that necessitates repeated travel between the same points, will keep an accurate account of their actual expenses and also the number of miles traveled by the most direct route, and submit both to the Department with their claims for reimbursement or mileage. Allowances for

travel of officers within the United States other than mileage, will be paid only upon the order of the Paymaster General of the Navy, to whom all claims, together with the original orders requiring the travel must be presented. Such claims must be itemized and in duplicate, must be for actual and necessary expenses only and must be accompanied by vouchers in the usual form, unless the officer certifies that it was not practicable to obtain them, in which case his own certificate to a detailed statement of the actual and necessary expenses will be received as sufficient evidence."

Perhaps the "no end of graft" may be worked under these laws and regulations, perhaps not.

Perhaps Mr. Wood's vote on "constructive mileage" was negative, perhaps also Mr. Wood never accepted a railroad pass in his life? Quien sabe?

A NAVY GRAFTER.

#### SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE FILIPINOS.

May 12, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The question at issue in the editorial in your number of May 5, concerning the views of Mr. Bryan on our duty to the Filipinos, is, "Are the Filipinos fit for self-government?" I assert that there never existed on this earth a people who were not in the first place capable of governing themselves and working out their own salvation, even under difficulties of an appalling nature. The mere existence of nations proves this—not to mention the steady advance of civilization since the creation of man.

The lowest forms of thinking animals, the buffaloes of the plains, wild sheep, even wild geese, govern themselves most excellently. Shall it be said that man—the noblest of God's creations—is incapable of governing himself? The American Indians—that most primitive of peoples—governed themselves before the epoch-making advent of the white man. Perhaps their form of government was not ideal according to our (distorted?) views, but it suited them better than what they have had since. They were free, and freedom is better than chains, "though they be of gold."

A people learn self-government only by governing themselves, just as a boy becomes a man and learns a man's work only when he is thrown on his own resources and forced to assume duties and responsibilities. There are some things that can be learned only by experience, and self-government is unquestionably one of them. The world's most successful nations are those that have thrown off the yoke of the oppressor (be that oppressor a foreign power or an oligarchy at home), and set up a government for the people, by the people, and of the people. They passed through years of bloody strife, through frightful civil wars, and internal dissensions, and finally emerged triumphant. I cite England, France and America as conspicuous examples.

In every instance that history records government by a foreign power, when not resisted, has degraded the nation governed. Whether or not it be intended to eventually give a nation its freedom, the fact of a foreign government by force and its effect are not altered.

Now, what has been the (contrary) effect of self-government upon nations able or allowed to work out their own destinies? In every instance of any importance the nation and people have been elevated and enlightened.

A little over half a century ago the United States opened the door of Japan—a half civilized, heathen nation. We did not undertake to govern Japan for the Japanese, but left them to do as they saw fit. We saw—and their success is almost without parallel in history.

I cannot see the logic by which it is declared (in the article I am discussing) that it is our duty to leave the islands as we found them. According to the JOURNAL's view (or any other honest view), we must do whatever is best for the islands. If the inhabitants of the northern and southern provinces are so different that they had better work out their destinies separately, then if we are to interfere at all (and we have done it), why not provide for this?

At the end of the JOURNAL's article occur the statements, "If we \* \* \* invoke the Monroe Doctrine to maintain their independence, the world would laugh at us" (to be sure), and again, "The idea that we can withdraw and still forbid other nations to enter is misleading and dangerous." In these statements I do not concur. Is the independence of Switzerland guaranteed by the Monroe Doctrine, or of Belgium, or Holland, or Denmark, or Spain, or any other free but individually helpless nation? And do the powers stay out because Uncle Sam forbids them to enter? Of course not, and yet these nations are secure in their independence. In looking around for a case more nearly parallel to what that of the Filipinos would be, the case of the Samoans occurs to my mind. Their independence is guaranteed by convention of 1889, to which England, Germany and the United States are parties. We do not invoke the Monroe Doctrine, nor do we (alone) forbid other powers to enter the Samoan Islands.

P. S. BOND.

Referring to a Washington dispatch calling attention to the fact that there is not in America a monument to the Vicksburg naval heroes, John H. Dorman, secretary of the Carondelet Society, in a letter to the Cincinnati Times-Star, says: "We are glad that the officers of the Navy have at last got their eyes opened. In 1902 the Carondelet Society, composed of the crew of the ironclad Carondelet, of the Mississippi Squadron, instructed me, their secretary, to confer with Secretary Moody of the Navy in regard to a national naval monument at the Vicksburg National park, there being no monument in the United States dedicated to the Navy. In his reply Secretary Moody informed me that it was the first time the Navy Department had been informed of the fact that not a single monument strictly to the Navy had been erected in the United States, but that, as far as he knew, such was the fact. He was heartily in favor of having a naval monument erected and that Vicksburg National Park would be a very proper place for that purpose, but that it would require an Act of Congress to secure the necessary appropriation. I then wrote Hon. J. H. Brownwell, our Congressman, and Senator J. B. Foraker. They both became much interested in the matter and Senator Foraker prepared a resolution appropriating \$5,000 for preliminary work, but it was lost in committee. We afterwards tried through Congressman Goebel but with the same result. We intend to keep at it until we succeed, or death removes us from the scene of action. I write this to correct a false impression that the plan of having a naval monument erected at Vicksburg originated with the officers of the Navy, when that honor belongs to the crew of the Carondelet, and has been so far strictly a Cincinnati affair. The services of the Navy have never been recognized by the United States Government and we trust that a suitable monument may be erected at Vicksburg, no matter who gets the credit."



## MARCH OF 12TH AND 19TH BATTERIES.

The 500-mile march of the 12th and 19th Batteries of Field Artillery, from Fort Douglas to Fort Russell, which began April 25, is developing some interesting experiences. At Evanston, Wyo., April 29, the Artillerymen played a game of baseball with a local team, in a snow storm with drifts around the diamond, varying from two to four feet. The soldiers lost by a score of 5 to 4. A special correspondent of the Infantry Sentinel, at Fort Douglas, in a letter written from Rock Springs, May 6, says in part:

"After leaving Evanston, Wyo., April 30, the batteries proceeded to Spring Valley, a distance of 20 8-10 miles, over bad roads. Tents were pitched during a snow storm, and in the morning it was eight inches deep on the level. Spring Valley is a beautiful town, and has a total population of about ten people and numerous coyotes.

"Tuesday morning, May 1, dawned clear and beautiful, although the reflection of the sun's rays on the mantle of snow greatly affected the eyes of both men and animals. After a tiresome journey over bad roads the column came to a halt at Block's Fork, about one mile from Fort Bridger, having made 17 8-10 miles. A delegation of ladies and cowboys mounted on bronchos visited the camping grounds and bid the soldiers welcome. Many of the soldiers availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the old fort made famous during the days of the Indian campaigns. During the stay at this camp one of the horses belonging to the 12th Battery died of colic.

"Wednesday morning, May 2, the troops moved in a northeasterly direction over good roads, passing through the town of Carter, and at 10:30 a.m. halted at the forks of the Little Muddy river, where the horses were unharnessed and a rest was taken until 3:30 p.m. At this point water was taken for cooking purposes and forage obtained. The troops then got under way and went 12 8-10 miles east along the line of the Little Muddy river and made camp at eight o'clock at night, camping in a desert. There was no water for the horses, and the only article of fuel that could be obtained was sage brush. The prairie was alive with rabbits and the men had great sport in killing them. The total distance marched during the day was 22 9-10 miles.

"Camp was broken at 6:50 a.m. Thursday morning, May 3, and a route taken along the Little Muddy river and then across the mountains to Granger, a distance of twenty-three miles. In passing through the mountains Lieutenants Smart and Williams and Corporals Grotevant and Long, of the 19th Battery, and Private Woodward, of the 12th Battery, who were in advance of the column, saw five antelope, but out of gunshot range. Just before reaching Granger the entire column had to ford Ham's Fork at a point where it empties into Block's Fork. The drinking of the alkali water gave many men the cramps. Musician Stephens, 19th Battery, suffered an attack of rheumatism, and was sent by rail to Fort D. A. Russell. Everybody else seemed to be enjoying fairly good health, but colds are prevalent. The town of Granger has an estimated population of about seventy-five people.

"Friday morning, May 4, the batteries headed for Bryant, 20 1/2 miles distant, arriving at that place about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Bryant consists of a water-tank and depot. Very heavy wind all day; fairly good roads and clear weather. At Block's Fork Lieutenants Williams and Keller caught about 150 pounds of fish in a very short time, using a foiling wire and three hooks for the purpose. The men also caught enough fish to supply the battalion.

"At 6:50 Saturday morning, May 5, camp was broken. Rock Springs was to be the next camp, 20 miles distant, and it was reached in the afternoon. En route to Rock Springs a stop was made at Green River for lunch. Crossed the river at city and watered there at 10:30 o'clock. The alkali dust is hard on the eyes and complexion. The people of Green River were greatly disappointed because the soldiers did not camp there.

"Rock Springs, where we camped yesterday, and are spending to-day, is a mining town of about 2,000 inhabitants. Ten coal mines are in operation. As the batteries entered the place they were greeted with cheers which continued as the soldiers passed through the principal streets of the town.

"News has been received here that bad roads are ahead, but with the aid of scouts expect to be able to avoid many of the worst places. Up to date the battery has covered 217 4-10 miles in ten marching days, an average of 21 3-10 miles a day.

"Heart crushers are having a great time here. The ladies all like the soldiers."

## REASON FOR TRANSFER OF TROOPS.

The following is the memorandum of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell upon which was based the transfer of troops between this country and Alaska and other movements of troops referred to elsewhere:

Office of Chief of Staff, Washington, May 17, 1906.  
Memorandum for the Secretary of War:

"From the accompanying papers, which discuss the questions involved very completely and comprehensively, it will be seen that General Chaffee contemplated concentrating the 26th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston pursuant to the request of its commanding officer who stated that since its organization it had never served together. To do this he intended to order the 25th Infantry to Forts Bliss, McIntosh and Brown on the Mexican frontier, thereby abandoning Forts Niobrara and Reno. The battalion at Fort Reno was actually sent to Fort Bliss and is now there. Reno is to be abandoned. The action looking to the abandonment of Fort Niobrara and ordering the other two battalions of the 25th Infantry to McIntosh and Brown was suspended, and this held up the concentration of the 26th Infantry and the proposition to send it to Alaska to relieve the 3d.

"To facilitate keeping an equitable roster it is very desirable to detail entire regiments for foreign service. Otherwise a regiment could never be brought together and be doing the same kind of work at the same time.

"When General Bates was appointed Chief of Staff he found one battalion of the 10th Infantry on foreign service in Honolulu. In order to have the entire regiment on foreign service at the same time it occurred to him that the garrison in Alaska might be reduced to eight companies, as a number of the stations in Alaska had been recommended to be abandoned a number of times by many military commanders. This question having been thoroughly investigated, General Bates recommended that the other two battalions of the 10th Infantry now serving in the Department of the Columbia be

sent to Alaska to relieve the 3d Infantry, thus placing the entire 10th Infantry on foreign service.

"Both Generals Chaffee and Bates recommended sending the 3d Infantry to Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio, Texas, thus concentrating the regiment after foreign service. It is considered that foreign service, when regiments are scattered about in small stations, is demoralizing to discipline, and it is therefore deemed advisable to concentrate the regiment, if practicable, when relieved from foreign service. This is true both of regiments in Alaska and in the Philippines. It is also considered desirable that when regiments change station they shall go to different sections of the country from that in which they had previously served.

"As to ordering the 25th Infantry to Texas, one battalion is already there at Bliss, and has been there about six months. If the 25th Infantry is ordered to the Department of the Columbia it will involve two moves of one battalion of this regiment within a year. It will also prevent the concentration of the 26th Infantry, a desirable thing.

"The Secretary of War has also indicated a desire that the question of expense in transportation should be given due weight in changing stations of regiments.

"Having considered carefully all the foregoing recommendations and circumstances, it seems to me that the interests of the Service would be best subserved by ordering two battalions of the 10th Infantry to Alaska to exchange stations with the 3d Infantry now there. General Bates recommended the abandonment of both Forts Davis and Liscum and the stationing of eight companies at four posts, two companies at each. By abandoning Fort Davis at present the War Department would be taking unnecessary risks inasmuch as there is no real necessity for abandoning that station, and a number of U.S. officials, including military authorities, have reported against the proposed abandonment of Fort Liscum. Eight companies can properly garrison all six stations in Alaska. The execution of this plan will fix the permanent policy of considering Honolulu and Alaska the foreign service stations of one entire regiment. The U.S. District Attorney at Nome had published that it was dangerous to abandon this post at the present time.

"The 3d Infantry returning would take the stations of the two battalions of the 10th Infantry, namely, headquarters, band, and one battalion at Fort Lawton and two battalions at Fort Wright.

"The other two battalions of the 25th Infantry now at Fort Niobrara should be sent to Forts McIntosh and Brown in Texas, the headquarters going to Fort Bliss, Niobrara being abandoned. On relief at Forts McIntosh and Brown the two battalions of the 26th Infantry now there should go to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, thus concentrating the regiment. This regiment is the first to go to the Philippine Islands, where it will relieve the 21st Infantry now stationed in Samar. This regiment has been engaged in the operations of that island and considerably scattered about, notwithstanding it has a regimental station. On its return to the United States it will probably be fully as much if not more demoralized than the 3d Infantry, and is fully as deserving of a regimental station. The 3d Infantry would have two stations instead of one. The 21st Infantry formerly served at Fort Thomas and Columbus Barracks, and the 3d Infantry at Fort Snelling. The changes of climate here proposed for them would not be so radical as it would be if the 3d Infantry went to Texas and the 21st to the Department of the Columbia, but the sections of the country would be changed in each case."

## DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Quartermaster General of the Ohio National Guard asked whether the organization of a small general service corps in the Ohio National Guard was authorized, in view of the law requiring the National Guard to conform in organization to the Regular Army. It was decided that the organization of such a corps as proposed was authorized as it would not impair the sameness of organization prescribed by the statute.

Recommendations of the board regarding fire control equipment for Field Artillery have been approved.

A question was raised as to whether paroled prisoners should salute officers in passing them. It was decided that paroled garrison prisoners should salute the same as other enlisted men, but that as Army Regulations regarding salutes do not apply to persons not in the military service, and since no orders on the subject of salutes by general prisoners have been issued by the Department, commanding officers should regulate this matter as they deem best.

The following means are to be adopted for the care of armament of seacoast forts in northern latitudes in winter months: (a) Properly fashioned tarpaulin covers to be provided for the guns for use during the winter months, and experiments to be continued with a view to securing a suitable cover for the mortars and their carriages. (b) That except in cases of emergency, no effort be made to keep the emplacements free from snow during the months of December, January, February and March, after proper precautions have been taken to protect the armament and drains.

A case of importance to the Army and Navy is that of a second-hand clothing dealer in New York city, who was found guilty this week of purchasing clothing from an enlisted man of the Army in violation of the law. The case was tried before Judge Edward B. Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the U.S. Circuit Court, at New York city. Clarence S. Houghton, Chief Assistant of the Criminal Bureau under the United States District Attorney, ably tried the case. The defendant, Michael Walker, a second-hand clothing dealer located at 123 Park Row, New York city, was indicted for the purchase and receiving in pledge of soldiers' clothes, and was found guilty when the case went before the jury and was fined \$1,000. The defense was that Private Cusack, U.S.A., left his clothes at the shop to be cleaned and pressed, and that Michael loaned him a civilian suit for several days in consequence, and also a dollar for spending money. The jury, however, did not believe the story. Clothing dealers in the future, now that they are liable to pay \$1,000 for a private's uniform, will be wary about receiving them. This is the first case tried in this district in which there has been a conviction for the illegal purchase of soldiers' clothes. It was carefully worked up by Major F. P. Fremont and Lieut. C. B. Clark, 5th U.S. Inf. The illegal purchase of soldiers' clothing in former cases has been very difficult to prove. The essentials to prove are: That articles purchased must have been public property. The persons from whom they were purchased (the soldiers) must have had no right to sell the articles. The defendants at the time of the purchase must have known that the persons from whom they pur-

chased the stolen articles was a soldier of the United States, and that the articles purchased were public property, and that the soldier had no right to sell them.

The following is the itinerary for the summer cruise of the midshipmen at Annapolis as finally approved by the Navy Department: June 16, midshipmen embark. June 18, leave Annapolis, arrive Patuxent River. June 22, Newark and two monitors leave Patuxent River; arrive at Newport News; midshipmen visit shipyard. July 3, Newark and two monitors leave Newport News; arrive off Old Point, Va. July 6, Newark and two monitors leave Old Point, Va., and proceed to cruise. July 13, arrive at New London. July 16 to Aug. 17, cruise in vicinity of New London. Aug. 20, leave New London. Aug. 22, arrive at Old Point, Va. Aug. 25, leave Old Point, Va. Aug. 25, arrive at mouth of Potomac. Aug. 31, arrive at Annapolis; midshipmen disembark. While in the vicinity of New London the ships will visit in rotation the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. During the week ending Aug. 31, the first class will visit the Proving Ground at Indian Head and the Gun Factory at Washington. The ships will coal, as necessary, at Newport News, Narragansett Bay coaling station, and the New London coaling station.

The grounds of Jamestown Exposition will next year be the scene of an interesting and picturesque military encampment. Visiting companies and regiments from European countries and the American continent will be on the ground during the exposition, and a large number of United States troops will be continuously on hand. The grounds of the exposition are to be policed and guarded by the United States Government. The Secretary of War has already appointed officers to examine, lay out and report upon the land set apart by the directors of the exposition for the military encampments. These officers are Col. Ramsay D. Potts, Art. Corps; Major Charles J. Bailey, Art. Corps, and Capt. E. E. Winslow, of the Corps of Engineers.

Anent the Elimination Bill a correspondent makes this very pertinent inquiry: "If one second lieutenant, found unfit for promotion by the examining board appointed under existing laws to determine the fitness for promotion of the second lieutenant, can hold up in the War Department the commissioning of fifty or sixty second lieutenants as first lieutenants for from eleven months down to the present time, how long can numerous colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, etc., found by an elimination board, stave off the final action in their cases if they should act concertedly, supposing each of those who recommended to be eliminated to have as much influence, etc., as the second lieutenant referred to?"

Rear Admiral Brownson, U.S.N., had a talk with Secretary Bonaparte May 24 respecting some statements contained in the report of the sub-committee of the House Naval Committee, when dealing with the subject of hazing, which he thought might be regarded as reflecting injuriously on his conduct when superintendent of the Naval Academy. He wished to consult the Department officials as to the propriety of an official investigation of his administration of the Academy. He was assured that in the opinion of the officials nothing had been developed in the report mentioned that appeared to justify a censure of his conduct, and the matter will be permitted to drop. Mrs. C. S. Brownwell will, with her children, leave Washington, D.C., in June for Charlevoix, Mich.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram from the commanding general, Department of the East, that the first battalion of the 12th Infantry (7 officers and 206 enlisted men) arrived at Fort Porter on May 24 for station. The headquarters, band and 2nd Battalion of the 12th Infantry (10 officers and 258 enlisted men) and the 3d Battalion of the 12th Infantry (11 officers and 212 enlisted men) arrived on May 24 at Forts Jay and Niagara, respectively, for station. Company B, 9th Infantry (2 officers and 64 men), left Fort Porter on May 24 for Fort Wayne, Mich., for station.

It is stated that the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has placed at a cost of \$450,000 contracts with the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Company of New York for the construction of two great steel wharves at Manila, one 650 feet long and 110 feet wide, with pile and concrete cylinder superstructure, and reinforced concrete deck; the other 600 feet long and 250 feet wide. The depth of water in which these wharves are to be built is about thirty feet at mean low tide. Construction work will begin immediately, and will take about eighteen months.

The Navy Department has completed plans for the installation of six new wireless telegraph stations in the Philippines. The station to be located furthest north will be at Cape Bojeador, on the extreme northern end of the Island of Luzon. Other stations in Luzon will be at San Fernando and near Sorsogon, in the province of Sorsogon. Another station will be on Romblon Island, a fifth on the highest point on Cujo Island, and the station furthest south will be on Sulu Island, probably near the city of Sulu.

An explosion at the Lafin & Rand powder mills, located on Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha county, Wis., took place May 19, and the glaze and press rooms and the corning mill were blown to pieces, involving a loss of \$25,000. There was no loss of life. The mills are intact and can be operated. The cause of the explosion is not known.

One man was killed and nearly seventy old soldiers of the Civil War were injured in a collision between two cars on the Lafayette battle ground electric road at Lafayette, Ind., May 23. Both cars were crowded with veterans attending the annual State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., is soon to be abandoned. As stated elsewhere, the headquarters and two battalions of the 25th Infantry now stationed there have been ordered to other posts, and the fort is to be placed for the present in the hands of caretakers, with a view to its ultimate abandonment.



## PLEA FOR THE ARTILLERY BILL.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on May 22 held its first hearing on the Artillery bill when Lieut. Col. Geo. F. E. Harrison, acting Chief of Artillery, made a very clear explanation to the committee of the needs of the Artillery. We are in a position to state positively that the Artillery bill will not pass Congress this session and the War Department will consider itself fortunate if it obtains a report from both committees before adjournment. Not that there is any opposition to the bill among the members of the House and Senate Committee on Military Affairs, but Congress is anxious to adjourn and only the most important measures now pending will be acted upon before adjournment.

In the beginning of his hearing Colonel Harrison explained the difference between the law governing the present organization of the Artillery Corps and the pending bill. He called attention to the fact that prior to 1901 the torpedo defenses were in charge of the Engineers exclusively, but that now they were under the care of the Artillery. He said that with the force now authorized it was only possible to man about one-third the guns that have been replaced. The thirty batteries of Field Artillery are fully manned and equipped, but the organization provided by law for this branch of the Service contemplates the employment of no larger unit than that of a single battery and is obsolete. It is utterly unsuited for modern conditions. Colonel Harrison also said:

"No provision is made at all as to how the torpedo defenses shall be provided for. The President has seen fit to try to provide for this most important of our military needs by setting aside for that purpose six of the 126 coast companies. This force is utterly inadequate. It fails practically to provide a torpedo defense. The present organization of the Artillery of the Army is not only wholly inadequate, but the organization itself is obsolete and fails to accomplish the maximum that might be accomplished with even the present number of men. We have to-day absolutely the very same company organization, barring a few electrician sergeants, that we had thirty years ago with the old smooth bore guns. The modern armament which is composed of very high power rifle guns, loaded at the breech instead of at the muzzle, has demanded for its service the application of steam and electricity, the employment of intricate mechanical appliances and the development of an elaborate system of range finding. Provision has been made for its use in a way never contemplated with the old armament, that is, for attacks at night, involving the employment of searchlights, in some instances miles away from the guns they serve. These large high power guns demand for their service the construction of steam plants to generate electricity, to raise the lifts, to handle the immense projectiles, weighing as much as a thousand pounds each, to light the galleries and emplacements, to maneuver the guns and operate the searchlights. We find ourselves called upon to take care of and operate a most complex and intricate machine with the very same force we had with the old obsolete smooth bore guns which involved little or no complexity at all."

Colonel Harrison explained very fully the need for practical electricians and told of the courses of instruction for officers at the various Artillery schools. He said: "Of the force that is authorized we are short from thirty to forty per cent. because of the inability of the recruiting department of the Army to keep the Artillery supplied with recruits. This is due to the fact that these men are called on to do so much in consequence of the shortage of men and that they get such little compensation for their labor. We cannot get them to re-enlist."

Mr. Sladen: "Do I understand you to say your present authorized organization is from thirty per cent. to forty per cent. short of its enlisted personnel?"

Colonel Harrison: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Parker: "How about the sergeants and master electricians?"

Colonel Harrison: "They are short because we have not yet found the men who will meet the requirements for the pay."

Mr. Holliday: "How does this bill cure that defect?"

Colonel Harrison: "We are simply trying to ease up the pressure on officers and men. To give one manning detail, one shift to all the guns we have mounted would call for a force of forty-one odd thousand men and would call for some 1,700 officers, whereas we have about 14,000 men and we have 651 officers, including the Field Artillery officers. The ideal thing would be, of course, to have one manning detail, one relief, for every gun that is mounted, but we would be considered as asking too much of Congress to supply that need. Forty-one thousand men and 1,700 officers of Artillery, I think, would rather stagger a committee of Congress. We are seeking a let-up on this present situation. It has gotten to the breaking point. The men will not re-enlist; many of them desert before their time expires and the officers are becoming somewhat discouraged. The Engineers have been adding to the plant from time to time and turning over to us new fortifications and new works, new accessories, new power plants, new electrical installations and new searchlights until we are about to give way under the burden; we cannot properly meet the responsibility that is accumulating about our shoulders."

Colonel Harrison then explained how the pending measure will cure this situation. There was considerable discussion with regard to the matter of desertions and particularly as to whether they were greater in the Artillery than in other branches of the Service. He explained fully the reasons for the separation of the Coast and Field Artillery, calling attention to the fact that the two had no relation to each other. In one case the guns are position and in the other case the guns are part of the mobile Army. The conditions, the training, the nature of the work to be done by each is radically different from the other. In this connection Representative Hull, the chairman of the committee, made a statement which shows his position with regard to this question of separation of Field and Coast Artillery. He said:

"I do not see why a man who is a good Artilleryman cannot serve with either branch, particularly if this idea of all around soldiers which we have heard so much about is any good. In other words, if a field officer of a field battery knows something about Artillery naturally you could not put him in the line of Cavalry or Infantry because they are not studying this line of work. I can understand that, but I have never been able to understand why the Corps of Artillery with accomplished Artillerymen would not accomplish better results than if you divorce them and they had no interchangeability at all."

Colonel Harrison: "It is on the principle of 'Jack of all trades and master of none.'"

Colonel Harrison admitted that it was true that nearly all the active young officers wanted to get into the Field Artillery. Colonel Harrison said: "At this time quite a number of field officers have been sent down to Fort Mon-

roe for three months because they are up for examination for promotion to the next grade. They have been removed for years from the Coast Artillery which has been making in the meantime immense strides in the introduction of all this complicated machinery and accessories and when they come up for examination they are absolutely unfit to pass the examination now required under the law of an Artillery officer. They are examined in both Coast and Field Artillery work, and it is necessary to take the officers for three or four months and send them down to Fort Monroe in order to let them undergo a system of cramming for this examination. I want to say that when this bill was prepared, although it has been modified in a few immaterial details, by the Secretary of War, it was not prepared by a body of men, the majority or even the large proportion of whom were Artillery officers. It was considered impartially on its merits. I want it understood that this is not really a bill prepared by the Artillery. Any idea of self-interest should not be associated with it."

The Chairman: "I am a little discouraged because this is the third bill sent to the committee by the General Staff."

Colonel Harrison: "The General Staff sent only one bill. It has been modified since by the War Department."

The Chairman: "Modified at the suggestion of the General Staff?"

Colonel Harrison: "No sir. I want to say in defense of the General Staff that it is not responsible for the three bills at all."

Colonel Harrison then explained that the General Staff was responsible for the first bill and the War Department for the other two. He also explained that the Field Artillery, under the provisions of the bill, is not to have a brigadier general.

Mr. Holliday: "This bill provides for a practical raising of the pay and grade of the officers all along the line and a few men who are not officers, and then provides that the rate of pay of other enlisted men of the Coast and Field Artillery shall be as now provided by law. Do you not think that it would be advisable to raise the pay of the men?"

Colonel Harrison: "If you should ask me which I preferred, if I were to have one thing at the hands of the committee, I would say the increased pay and grades of the enlisted men. If there is only one thing given the Artillery, the Artillery will be a unit, I am sure, in saying, 'Give the enlisted men adequate grades and pay.' We are at a loss to know how to meet the present situation and nothing will more tend to re-enlistments than if we can ease up on the men and treat them with such degree of reason."

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie, U.S.N., promoted Rear Admiral, is a native of New York, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1866. He served on the North Atlantic Station in 1867, and ordnance duty at Portsmouth, N.H., in 1868. He was on the Girard, of the European Fleet in 1868-69, and on the Franklin, of the same fleet, 1869-71. Other assignments included duty at the Naval Academy, on the North Pacific and Asiatic Stations, lighthouse duty, on the Chicago of the European Station, 1889 to July, 1891; commanding the Petrel of the Asiatic Station, July, 1891, to February, 1893. In 1898 he was in command of the U.S.S. Mayflower, in March, and of the Prairie from March 24, 1898, to 1900. His last tour of duty was as inspector in charge of the 3d Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

Capt. Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., promoted Rear Admiral, is a native of New York, and entered the Naval Academy in September, 1862, and his first assignment after graduation was on the Sacramento in 1866-7. He was promoted ensign in 1868, master in 1869, lieutenant in 1870, lieutenant commander in 1885, commander in 1894, and captain in 1900. Among other duty he has served on the Kearsarge, of the Pacific Fleet, 1868-70; the Worcester, of the North Atlantic Fleet; Richmond, of the Asiatic Station; Quinnebaug, of the European Station; and on the Chicago, of the Squadron of Evolution, July, 1891, to May, 1893. He was on duty at the New York yard from July, 1895, until May, 1898, and later in that year commanded the Yorktown. He is also a member of the General Board, and has been selected by the President to be a delegate to the Red Cross convention to be held at Geneva on June 11, and is the naval delegate to the second peace conference to be held at The Hague.

Comdr. Nathan Sargent, U.S.N., promoted captain, entered the Naval Academy from Montana in July, 1866, and was graduated in 1870. He was commissioned ensign July 13, 1871; master, July, 10, 1874; lieutenant, Jan. 2, 1881; lieutenant commander, March 3, 1899, and commander, Sept. 2, 1901. His service includes duty at the Naval Academy, ordnance duty at Washington, and he has served on the Guerrero, Constellation, Canandaigua, Bache, Alaska, Portsmouth, Lancaster, Pensacola, Quinnebaug, Petrel, Newark, and in 1898 he was in command of the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite. He was also in command of the Scorpion, Machias, and Baltimore. He was also naval attaché at Rome and Vienna, January 1889-93.

Rear Admiral Thomas Perry, U.S.N., who retires May 26, is a native of New York, and entered the Naval Academy as an acting midshipman in September, 1861. After graduating in 1865 he was assigned to the schoolship Sabine. He was promoted to ensign Dec. 1, 1866. After leaving the schoolship he served on the Pensacola and Suwanee, of the North Atlantic Fleet; the Dictator, on the North Atlantic Station, and Miantonomah on special service. He was commissioned a lieutenant in 1869, lieutenant commander in 1881, commander in 1892, and captain in 1899. Rear Admiral Perry has also served on the Shenandoah, Manhattan, Omaha, Swatara, Alert, Brooklyn, Castine, and Iowa. During the Spanish-American War he commanded the flagship Lancaster at Key West. His last assignment was president of the naval examining and retiring board, Washington.

Great preparations are being made in Des Moines, Iowa, for the coming reunion of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines, on Aug. 13, 14 and 15. About 2,000 members are expected to attend, and from present indications the meeting will be a great success. Invitations have been extended to the President, the Secretary of War, the Admiral of the Navy, the Lieutenant General, the Chief of Staff, and all the many generals who saw service in the Philippines during the days of "The Empire." The citizens of Des Moines are taking special interest in the reunion of the society, and promise to make their city famous for the hospitality which will be extended. Everything points to a good time filled with interesting events, and the committees are working hard so that not one hitch will occur in the well arranged program.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Jane Swigert, daughter of Col. Samuel M. Swigert, U.S.A., retired, and Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was very quietly celebrated May 11 at the bride's home on Green street, San Francisco, Cal. "The news of the wedding came as a quiet surprise to the friends of the young people," writes a correspondent, "as the engagement had never been formally announced. Until a few months ago Lieutenant McIntyre was stationed at the Presidio, but recently has been at Fort Flagler, Wash. After the earthquake he came to San Francisco on a short leave, and has now been assigned to duty at the Presidio, temporarily in the Quartermaster's Department, and will probably remain on duty there until the school at Monroe opens this fall."

Col. and Mrs. E. H. Ruffner, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Violet, to Mr. Louis K. DeBus, of Cincinnati.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Beatrice Warr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Warr, and Lieut. Roger O. Mason, Art. Corps, U.S.A., will take place at West Minister Church, Kansas City, Mo., six p.m., June 11, 1906.

Miss Jean Rushmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Rushmore, was married on May 17 to Lieut. Charles Herman Patterson, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at the country home of the bride's parents, Green's, Woodbury Falls, just above Tuxedo, N.Y. The decorations of the old-fashioned house were green and white, while those of the tables at the breakfast, served on the lawn, were of Artillery red. The bridal party stood in a bower of palms and white lilacs. The bride wore a princess gown of white satin, trimmed with duchess and old point lace, completely veiled with bridal veiling, fastened with orange blossoms. She carried white orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. The maid of honor, Miss May Blondel, was gowned in white lace, and carried white sweet peas and maidenhair fern. A little page, Miss Dorothy Crandell, in white, bore a basket of spring flowers. The best man was Lieutenant Tyler, of the Engineers, a classmate of the bridegroom at West Point. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Frank O. Hall, of the Church of the Divine Paternity, this city. Only relatives and intimate friends were invited. Lieut. and Mrs. Patterson will spend the next three months abroad.

Miss Mabel Dean Bayer, of 6232 Monroe avenue, Chicago, Ill., and Mr. George S. McCue, late lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, were married in Chicago, May 18, 1906.

The marriage of Catharine Greene Stephenson, daughter of Med. Insp. F. B. Stephenson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stephenson, to Mr. John Alfred Scott, of Boston, Mass., took place May 19, 1906, at the home of the bride's parents, at Boston. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the members of the immediate families being present, because of the long illness of Mrs. Stephenson, whose health is not yet fully restored. They will spend the summer at Prout's Neck, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch Holliday, of Indianapolis, announce the engagement of their daughter, Bertha Mabelle, and Eugene Ulrich Gill, of Cleveland, O. The wedding will take place Wednesday evening, June 20, at nine o'clock, at the Blaine Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss Holliday is a sister of Lieut. W. E. Holliday, U.S.A.

Miss Catherine B. Lynch and Dr. William Mitchell Smart, U.S.A., youngest son of the late Surg. Gen. Charles Smart, U.S.A., were married in New York city, May 19, at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Myham, of St. Ann's, assisted by the Rev. Father O'Sullivan. The bride is the second daughter of the late Dr. Patrick J. Lynch, for fifty years a practicing physician in New York. She was attended by a niece, Miss May Reilly, as maid of honor. Lieut. S. H. Mould, Art. Corps, U.S.A., assisted the bridegroom as best man. Mrs. Lynch, the bride's mother, gave a breakfast at her home, 216 East Thirtieth street, after the church ceremony.

Chief Engr. Edward G. Schwartz, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, and Miss Frances E. Cummings were married at Melrose, Mass., May 8.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Ruth Gibson, daughter of Rear Admiral William C. Gibson, U.S.N., of No. 1412 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N.Y., to Lieut. William T. Tarrant, U.S.N., now attached to the Charleston. The wedding will take place on June 16.

A prominent Navy wedding to be celebrated in Washington, D.C., on June 4, will be that of Miss Joan Reeves, daughter of Comdr. I. S. K. Reeves, U.S.N., to Dr. Frank Jay Duffy, of New York, which will take place at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church. The bride's attendants will be Miss Cornelia McBlair, of Norfolk, as maid of honor, and the Misses Lillian and Florence Duffy, of New York, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Florence Morrow, also of New York; Miss Julia Potter, of Baltimore; Miss Pansy Wilson, Miss Hanna Taylor, Miss Elenora Calderon, daughter of the Bolivian Minister, and Miss Frances Bishop, as bridesmaids. Mr. Thomas Duffy, of New York, will serve as best man. The ushers will be: Ensign Walter G. Diman, U.S.N.; Mr. Horace Mehrer and Mr. C. S. Malley, of New York; Surg. I. S. K. Reeves, U.S.N.; Lieut. Alexander B. Mikell, U.S.M.C.; Dr. Harry Hurt and Mr. Hurlman Harris, of Philadelphia; Mr. Charles McLaughlin, of New York, and Mr. William Kerkman, of Washington, D.C. A small reception will follow. Miss Reeves is one of the most popular young women in the Navy circle. On her father's side she is a direct descendant of George Reed, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Miss Florence Peterson, of 6124 Greene street, Germantown, Pa., and Lieut. Comdr. William Wirt Gilmer, U.S.N., are to be married on June 2. Lieutenant Gilmer is navigator of the battleship Illinois, now lying in Boston harbor. Miss Peterson is well known in Germantown society. She is a descendant of the old Lehman family, of Germantown, and is a member of the Manheim Cricket Club. Lieutenant Gilmer is a native of Virginia. His mother was a Miss Patton, of the old Southern family of that name. The wedding will be solemnized in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Germantown, and the Rev. Stewart Keeling, rector, will officiate. Owing to deaths in the bride-elect's family, the ceremony will be an unostentatious one.

The marriage of Miss Irene Chittenden Farquhar, eldest daughter of Mrs. F. A. Farquhar and the late Col. Francis A. Farquhar, C.E., U.S.A., to Rev. Frank Hale Tourret was solemnized on Saturday noon, May 19, at "Oakes House," Denver, Colo.

Pay Insp. Harry Roland Sullivan, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Clara Emilie von Tange, who has spent several years in Washington, were married in New York city, May 23, at seven o'clock, at the "Little Church Around the Corner." The bridal couple sailed for Norway May 24 to spend six months with Mrs. Sullivan's family. While there Pay Inspector Sullivan and Mrs.



Sullivan will attend the coronation of Norway's new king.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Diana M. Kearny, widow of Gen. Phil Kearny, died at her summer home at Cape May, N.J., May 20. She was eighty-seven years old. Her daughters, Elizabeth Kearny and Marquise de Kermel, and her granddaughters, Amy and Lucy Powell, were with her at the time of her death. Gen. John Watts Kearny, her son, arrived at Cape May, May 20. Capt. William G. Powell, U.S.M.C.; Owen Powell, and Lieutenant Cutbert Powell, formerly of the Army, are grandsons. Mrs. Kearny leaves a large estate, including the Kearny home at Washington and other property in Washington and Cape May. Mrs. Kearny, who was a Miss Bullitt, of Louisville, Ky., met General Kearny while on a visit to relatives at Fort Jefferson. She was a grandniece of Lewis Clark of Kentucky, and was educated with many other daughters of distinguished Southern families of that period at Mme. Segayne's school in Philadelphia. In 1859, when General Kearny, who had been living in New Jersey, returned to service with the Chasseurs d'Afrique in the war in Italy, his wife settled with her children at Tours, France.

Gabriele Josephine Crofton, the only daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William A. Crofton, 1st U.S. Inf., who was a little over two years of age, died at Manila, May 18.

Christian Barthelmess, chief musician, U.S.A., retired, who died at Fort Keogh, Mont., April 10, served from 1876 to 1886 in the 6th Cavalry band; from 1886 to 1891 in 22d Infantry band, and from 1891 to 1902 in 2d Infantry band. He saw service in the Indian campaigns in 1879 and 1880, in New Mexico and Arizona, also in the Spanish-American War in Cuba, and in the Philippine insurrections, and retired July 11, 1903. He is survived by a widow and seven minor children.

Mary Clinch McIntosh, daughter of the late Capt. James M. McIntosh, U.S.N., died at the residence of her sister, Mrs. James Farley Cox, 70 West Ninety-first street, New York city, on May 17. The announcement which appeared last week, that Mrs. Cox had died on the above date, was an error. Funeral services were held over the remains of Miss McIntosh at the residence of Mrs. Cox, on May 19.

Mrs. Frances M. Duval, grandmother of Mrs. C. C. Smith, wife of Capt. C. C. Smith, 14th U.S. Cav., died at Leavenworth, Kan., on May 18, in the eighty-third year of her age. Mrs. Duval was the sister of the late Dr. James Brownlee, Surg., U.S.N.

Miss Ellen Clary, sister of the late Gen. Robert E. Clary, U.S.A., and of the late Commodore Albert G. Clary, U.S.N., died in Washington, D.C., May 16.

Mrs. Eliza Torrence Nance, widow of the late Dr. Clement H. Nance, and mother of Capt. John T. Nance, 9th U.S. Cav., died at Quincy, Ill., May 14.

Dr. John Reese Davis, brother of Brig. Gen. Wirt Davis, U.S.A., retired, died at Moundsville, West Va., May 15. The interment was in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.

In our issue of May 19, page 1,058, we published an obituary of Gen. John C. Tidball, U.S.A., retired, who died at Montclair, N.J., on Tuesday, May 15, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was buried in the beautiful cemetery of his alma mater at West Point on the afternoon of May 18. Services were held in the chapel, and his remains were borne to the cemetery with military honors. In addition to the facts we published last week concerning the distinguished services of General Tidball, a correspondent sends us the following: "He was a native of Virginia, but was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy in 1844 from Ohio, and graduated eleventh in the class of 1848. General Tidball, from Sept. 6, 1854, to Sept. 20, 1859, was on duty in the Coast Survey. When mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 30, 1865, he proceeded to California, where he resumed command of Light Battery A, 2d Art., at the Presidio of San Francisco. As the commanding officer of the Artillery School for Practice at Fort Monroe, he did much to broaden and extend the capacity of the school for instruction, and left an impress upon it which is still felt. His work, 'The Manual of Heavy Artillery,' for many years the text-book on that subject, required much labor and patience in its preparation; and although it is now practically obsolete owing to radical changes in ordnance and tactics, it serves as a model upon which to base a manual in harmony with present requirements. A son, 1st Lieut. William Tidball, is in the Coast Artillery, and on duty at Fort Screven, Ga."

"Camp Henry W. Lawton." Army of the Philippines, held interesting memorial exercises in Detroit, Mich., May 18, in the presence of a large audience, which included a number of prominent citizens. There were seventeen numbers on the program, which included the "Introductory" by E. L. Hamilton, commander of the camp, musical selections, etc. Gen. Henry W. Lawton's widow sent a message of greeting to the members, and Governor Fred M. Warner paid a high tribute to the gallantry and self-sacrifice of those who fought in the war with Spain and told what the Government had done to educate those who had been made wards of the nation by the success of the American arms. He advocated the compensation of those whose future usefulness had been impaired by hardships, wounds and exposure during the war. Judge Alfred J. Murphy and Thomas O'Hara honored the memory of those who had given up their lives for their country in the struggle.

Pierrepoint Isham, a son of the late Edward Swift Isham, who died a few days since at Surrey, N.H., was admitted to West Point in 1883. Upon his graduation in June, 1887, he was appointed second lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry, at that time at Fort Riley, Kan. He was later transferred to San Antonio, Texas, and served there until his resignation, June 1, 1888. He then went to Chicago, where his father had a large law practice, and continued his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar of Cook county in 1889.

Mrs. John T. Divine, mother of the wife of Capt. D. P. Foley, U.S.R.C.S., died at Wilmington, N.C., May 19.

Pvt. Edward Gilson, of Co. B, 9th U.S. Inf., committed suicide at Fort Porter, N.Y., May 24, by shooting. He had been confined to the guardhouse for several days, having been drinking heavily. He had been in the Service sixteen years, and had seen service in China, the Philippines and Cuba. He was from Port Henry, N.Y.

Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, 8th U.S. Inf., who was retired on May 18, on account of disability incident to the Service, was appointed a second lieutenant in the 8th U.S. Infantry Feb. 2, 1901, and in 1898 served as a second lieutenant in the 7th California Volunteers, and in 1899 as a captain in the 35th U.S. Infantry.

#### PERSONALS.

Pay Insp. H. R. Sullivan, U.S.N., was a guest at the Holland Hotel, New York City, May 24.

Col. S. S. Leach, U.S.A., has rented Mrs. Charles Acton Ives's villa at Newport, R.I., for the season.

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., and Mrs. Luce, who recently visited in New York, have returned to Newport, R.I.

Gen. J. W. Barriger, U.S.A., wife and daughter are pleasantly located for the summer in their cottage at Asbury Park, N.J.

Gen. Alfred Mordecai, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mordecai have gone to Lithia Springs, Elkton, Va., where they will pass the first part of the summer.

Capt. S. M. Ackley, U.S.N., has been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and ordered to duty in attendance at the conference of officers at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Capt. R. F. Nicholson, U.S.N., returned to Washington, D.C., May 21, from Lake Michigan, where he has been engaged for the last week in establishing a compass range for the benefit of pilots on the Great Lakes.

Gen. J. M. J. Sanno, U.S.A., spent a few days last week in Helena and Great Falls, also visited Fort Harrison. The General served in Montana many years with the 7th Infantry, and under that accomplished soldier, General Gibbon, as his adjutant.

Capt. A. G. Berry, U.S.N., has been ordered detached from the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa., to take up duties at the works of William Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., and to continue duty as general inspector of the Tennessee.

Japan's new Ambassador to Washington, Viscount Aoki, and the Viscountess Aoki will be extensively entertained during the season. The Russian Ambassador and Baroness Rosen were their hosts May 21 at dinner. Baron and Baroness Rosen were in Tokio before the Russian-Japanese war, and their acquaintance began there.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, widow of Rear Admiral Baldwin, U.S.N., who resides in Boston, is having "Snug Harbor" made ready for her occupancy. Her granddaughter, Miss Edith Deacon, who entered the Sacred Heart convent a couple of months ago for rest and recuperation, will spend the coming summer at Newport.

Among the recruits recently enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps is a son of Vice Admiral Kemper, of the British navy. He took part in the Boer War and was also attached to the naval brigade that assisted in the relief of Ladysmith and Mafeking. He became a naturalized American citizen and enlisted in the Marine Corps, in which he hopes to win a commission.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending May 23: Major L. H. Strother, Col. R. D. Potts, and Major R. L. Bullard, U.S.A.; Dr. J. P. Haynes, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. W. Buckley, U.S.M.C.; Gen. Henry R. Mizner, Lieut. H. S. Kerick, and Capt. H. T. Patten, U.S.A.; Lieuts. W. L. Redles and R. B. Putnam, U.S.M.C., and Gen. J. R. Smith, U.S.A.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., accompanied by Capt. A. J. Bowley, Art. Corps, A.D.C., reviewed the 4th Regiment of Jersey City, N.J., in its armory on the night of May 23, before an audience which filled the building to its utmost capacity. The regiment, under Colonel Brensinger, paraded twelve companies of sixteen solid files and in the review, drill and parade made a highly creditable appearance, winding up a most successful drill season. After the military exercises there was dancing, and the special guests were enjoyably entertained by the officers of the 4th. Among them were: Generals Wausser and Spencer, Colonel Hine and Captain Thomas, N.G.N.J.

Officers of the Wisconsin Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., elected for the ensuing year, were the following: Commander, Capt. William W. Rowley, U.S.V.; senior vice commander, Capt. Joseph W. Sanderson, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, 2d Lieut. Ferdinand A. Wilde, U.S.V.; recorder, Capt. A. Ross Houston, U.S.V.; registrar, Vol. Lieut. Amos P. Foster, U.S.V.; treasurer, Capt. Howard Greene, U.S.V.; Chancellor, Mr. Charles A. Pride; chaplain, Rev. Arthur L. Bumpus; council, Capt. Otto C. B. Lademann, U.S.V.; Capt. Bernard O'Reilly, U.S.V.; Paymr. Justin W. Meacham, U.S.N.; Mr. Joseph McC. Bell, jr.; Mr. Charles S. Carter. All of the above named officers-elect being present, were invested by Commander Bean and entered upon their duties at once. Comdr. William W. Rowley was in the chair.

The following have been elected as officers of the Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S. for the ensuing year: Commander, Brevet Brig. Gen. James A. Beaver, U.S.V.; senior vice commander, Brig. Gen. Henry C. Cochran, U.S.M.C.; junior vice commander, Brevet Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Landell, U.S.V.; recorder, Brevet Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, U.S.V.; registrar, Col. Edward J. Allen, 155th Pennsylvania Inf.; treasurer, Asst. Engr. Fred Schober (Master), late U.S.N.; chancellor, Capt. Noble D. Preston, 10th New York Cav.; chaplain, Lieut. James A. Worden, D.D., 74th Ohio Inf.; council, Brevet Lieut. Col. James W. Latta, U.S.V.; Pay Dir. Joseph A. Smith (rear admiral), U.S.N.; Major F. A. Hancock, 9th Pennsylvania Cav.; Mr. Ellicott Fisher (hereditary), Brevet Brig. Gen. Wm. M. Mintzer, U.S.V.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Lander, of 335 Pearl street, Cambridge, Mass., grandparents of Lieut. Frank C. Lander, U.S.M.C., on May 7 last received their friends and neighbors on the occasion of their sixtieth wedding anniversary. They were married in Medford, May 7, 1846, and have five children and eleven grandchildren living. Mr. Lander was for twenty years a member of the fire department, and for sixteen was connected with the militia in Medford. As a boy he often drove cows across the Boston common, and fished from a wharf on Charles street, at the foot of the common. He is the sole survivor of thirteen children. At the age of sixteen he went to Medford to learn the ship joiner's trade. He assisted in building the famous cup defender Volunteer. The ancestors of both were early settlers and participated in the French and Indian Wars, the Revolution and the War of 1812. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Lander enlisted in Company E, 5th Regiment, M.V.M., and came home as sergeant with an honorable discharge at the end of nine months. He participated in the engagements at Goldsboro, Whitehall and Kingston. Mr. and Mrs. Lander are both in the enjoyment of good health, mentally and physically, though quite deaf. First Lieut. Frank C. Lander, U.S.M.C., now on his second tour of duty in the Philippines, sailed from San Francisco on the Sheridan April 16. A matter of regret to his grandparents, who had hoped to have him present at the anniversary. Lieutenant Lander is the oldest grandchild and the son of Wm. F. Lander, Pittsburgh, Pa., formerly of Cambridge, Mass., and Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. S. R. Colhoun, wife of Pay Director Colhoun, U.S.N., will spend the summer in Newport, R.I.

Major J. C. W. Brooks, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Brooks are at present located at 437 West 6th street, Erie, Pa.

Mrs. E. H. Tricou is at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md. Paymr. E. H. Tricou, U.S.N., arrived at Annapolis on the Nevada May 25.

Mrs. Shelton, wife of Lieut. N. J. Shelton, A.C., who has been so very ill at the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, is much improved.

Lieut. G. W. Danforth, U.S.N., Mrs. Danforth, and little daughter, who were in San Francisco during the earthquake and fire, are now at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Surgeon Gen. and Mrs. Rixey, U.S.N., have left for the Pacific coast and from there will go to the Philippines. The Surgeon General is on a tour of inspection of the marine hospitals.

Col. Albert Barnitz, U.S.A., and family, who left San Francisco soon after the earthquake, have reached Cleveland, Ohio, safely, and are taking a much needed rest with friends in a suburb, Willoughby.

Col. S. P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf., General Staff, will sail May 31 on the steamer Deutschland. He expects to be abroad several months, and his address will be care of Munroe and Co., 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

Capt. and Mrs. Percy Jones, of Fort Preble, Me., have as their guests Mrs. M. Della Jones, Mrs. Estelle Jones Hardwick, mother and sister of Captain Jones, and Miss Florine and Master Richard Holmes Hardwick, all of Cedar town, Ga.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George R. Clark gave an enjoyable dinner at their home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 15. A cluster of roses formed an attractive centerpiece for the table. The guests were: Paymr. and Mrs. O'Leary and Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth.

Bishop Duncan presided at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Birmingham, Ala., May 19. The Conference adopted a strong resolution against the sale of intoxicating liquors by employees of the Government or in places under Government control.

Gen. Francis Moore, Mrs. and Miss Moore have been traveling in Europe for five months and are now at Budapest, having a delightful trip. They will spend the summer in England and Scotland. The address is care of Morgan Harges and Co., Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France.

Major Koerner, military attaché of the German embassy here, called upon Secretary Taft at the War Department May 22 and presented a letter to the Secretary from Count von Moltke, chief of staff of the German army, returning thanks for a number of engineering reports on technical subjects desired by Germany.

Col. Sydney W. Taylor, Art. Corps, U.S.A., recently ordered to take command of the Puget Sound District of the Coast Artillery, arrived in Port Townsend, Wash., May 14, and has taken up his duties at Fort Worden. Major Clarence Deems, who is relieved of command with the arrival of Colonel Taylor, departed May 14 for Fort Seiler, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Blue entertained at a very charming dinner at their home in York street, Norfolk, Va., May 17, in honor of their guest, Miss Howell, of Charlestown, W. Va. Those present were: Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. W. Leigh Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leighton Hubbard, Miss Howell, and Mr. Edward Brockenborough.

Among those who attended the bridge party at Rauscher's, Washington, D.C., May 22, for the benefit of the homeless at Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, were: Gen. Rufus Saxton, Mrs. C. H. Davis, Capt. Henry McCrear, U.S.N.; Major Kennon, U.S.A.; Col. Robert Craig, U.S.A.; Mrs. Claggett, Capt. E. K. Moore, U.S.N., and Miss Biddle. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Oliver, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War.

Second Lieut. Charles D. Daly, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has resigned, to take effect at once. Lieutenant Daly was graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1905. He is best known as the star quarterback of the Harvard football team in 1899 and 1900, and subsequently of the West Point football team of 1901 and 1902. His reason for leaving the Army after less than a full year's service was to enable him to accept a lucrative offer to engage in private business pursuits. His last post of duty was Fort Totten, N.Y.

A party of officers and veterans composing the New York monument commission, on a tour of the battlefields in Maryland and Virginia, arrived at Hagerstown, Md., May 22, and went to Antietam battlefield. They were joined at the battlefield by Gen. E. A. Carmen, of the Chickamauga battlefield commission. The party includes Gens. Daniel A. Sickles, Anson G. McCook and Alexander S. Webb, Col. Lewis R. Stegman, Major Charles R. Richardson, Major Thomas W. Bradley and Gen. Nelson Henry, adjutant general of New York. The visitors left May 23 for Virginia to visit the principal battlefields in that State.

Noting the recent orders transferring Lieut. Col. Medorem Crawford from the command of the Artillery District of Baltimore to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., a correspondent writes: "Great regret is expressed in literary and historical circles and in fashionable society that Colonel Crawford and his charming wife are to be transferred to New York harbor. Not for years had Fort McHenry possessed such a popular commander. He has been deeply interested in preserving the history of Fort McHenry, and has worked diligently to encourage a patriotic feeling in old and young for this famous old fort. It is hoped that ultimately it will become a public park with all its old landmarks preserved. Mrs. Crawford has endeared herself to Baltimoreans by her tactful, gracious manners. Both Col. and Mrs. Crawford will bear with them the love and admiration of hosts of friends. It is earnestly hoped that when Colonel Crawford is retired, two years hence, he will make his home in Baltimore."

Speaking of Secretary Shaw's recent address to the graduating class of the Revenue Cutter Service, the New York American says: "When a number of young men have completed a course of study more severe than that of most of our universities in order to fit themselves for the service of the Government it is abominable for a high officer of Government to tell them that that Service is thankless and not stimulating to ambition. It is true that pay in Government service is not high. But the tenure of office in the Army and Navy is for life—a fact which justifies something of the meagerness of the pay. And there is leisure for outside work and facilities for pursuing it. In the Revenue Service, to the young novitiates in which Secretary Shaw was speaking, we know of one officer who has made himself an international authority on ordnance, who is a lecturer in demand all over the United States, whose articles command place—and price—in every periodical." The American undoubtedly refers to Lieut. Godfrey L. Cardea, R.C.S.



Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., was a guest at the Holland House, New York city, May 21.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Amos A. Fries, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Los Angeles, Cal., May 13.

Pay Insp. Harry R. Sullivan, U.S.N., retired, sailed on May 24 from New York for Norway, where he will remain for about six months.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. H. C. Corbin and Lieut. Col. James A. Moss, U.S.A., returned to St. Louis, Mo., May 18, from French Lick Springs, Ind.

Miss Louise Maxwell, daughter of Rear Admiral Barker, left Washington, D.C., May 26, for Annapolis as the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sands.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, 17th U.S. Inf., from Fort McPherson, Ga., will be on duty at the State camp of New York, near Peekskill, from June 2 to July 9.

Mr. Amory Austin, of Boston, has rented his furnished cottage on the northerly side of Ayrault street at Newport, R.I., to Brig. Gen. William Ennis, U.S.A.

Mrs. Phelps, wife of Comdr. Harry Phelps, U.S.N., is entertaining Mrs. H. K. White and Miss Florence Rieger, who have recently returned from Puerto Rico.

Memorial services will be held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., cemetery at 10:30 o'clock, Wednesday, May 30, 1906, under the supervision of Chaplain Geo. D. Rice, 27th Inf.

Emperor Nicholas on May 23 accepted the resignation of Admiral Rojestvensky, which was tendered on the ground of ill health following wounds received in the war with Japan.

Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Coghlan will be the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe at their country house, in Highland Falls, N.Y., during a part of June.

The next retirement for age in the Navy will be that of Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, U.S.N., who is at present on duty as commandant of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. He will retire on June 6 next.

Mrs. William L. Kneedler and daughters, after experiencing the thrilling times of the past month in San Francisco, have gone to Coronado, Cal. Major Kneedler is still a patient at the Presidio General Hospital.

Major Gen. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A., and Mrs. Merriam will leave Washington May 23 for their summer home at Prout's Neck, Me., where they will be joined by their son, Charles, from the University of Maine, and by their daughter, Maude, from Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Gen. and Mrs. E. Van A. Andrus, recently visiting in Buffalo their daughter, Mrs. William E. Otto, are now enjoying a sojourn with their daughter, Mrs. O. I. Straub, wife of Capt. O. I. Straub, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Snelling, Minn., where the Captain is stationed.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Albert L. Key, U.S.N., and children, during their stay in the South, will be the guests of Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Gray in Nashville, Mrs. Patten and the Misses Key in Chattanooga, and also, will be the guest of friends in Knoxville en route home.

Capt. Samuel Hof, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., will be at Sea Girt, N.J., during the National Matches for duty as Ordnance Officer, and also to observe the action of the arms and ammunition manufactured by the Ordnance Department.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Gheen, who are at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., will leave shortly with their family for Atlantic City, and will spend the late summer in the North. When they return in October they will take possession of their new home, 1619 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Paymr. Chester G. Mayo, U.S.N., gave a very enjoyable theater party on May 15 at the Granby theater, Norfolk, Va., which was followed by a supper at his apartments at the Rochambeau. His guests were: Ensign and Mrs. J. V. Babcock, Miss Selma Mertz, Miss Cornelia McBlair and Paymr. Charles Morris, jr., U.S.N.

The following were among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, for the week ending May 24: Lieut. Ben. A. Lewis, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. M. S. Battle, Gen. C. C. Byrne, Lieut. Frank T. Thornton, and Col. S. R. Jones, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. T. P. Magruder, U.S.N.; Comdr. J. C. Fremont, U.S.N.; Gen. P. D. Vroom, U.S.A.; Capt. H. Osterhaus, U.S.N., and Lieut. J. F. Luby, U.S.N.

Word has been received in Paterson, N.J., of the murder of Alexander M. Quinn, at Oslob, Island of Cebu, Philippines, on May 3 last. Quinn was a private in Co. L of the Army Signal Corps. He had been in the Army about nineteen years. He served in the 13th Infantry during the Spanish-American War, and received a medal for bravery in carrying off fallen soldiers under a heavy fire.

"Sundry citizens of Iola, Kan.," says Harper's Weekly, "are impressed with the qualifications of General Funston for President, and propose to recommend him to the next Republican convention. General Funston hails from Iola. He is a man of merit, but his present job seems to afford him first-rate opportunities for usefulness and distinction, and we guess he will stick to it. Nevertheless, when the Democrats nominate Hobson the Iola folks will be entitled to be heard."

At Fort Des Moines, Iowa, one of the largest crowds of people that ever visited the post witnessed a regimental review and drill last Saturday, given by Col. E. D. Thomas in honor of the Presbyterian Assembly, which met in Des Moines last week. Many noted preachers visited the post and watched the troops drill. Over 5,000 people lined up around the parade ground. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, has been in the post the last few days, visiting his son. He visited the target range also.

A press despatch from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., May 25, says: "The suit of ex-Lieut. Sidney S. Burbank against Concepcion Vasquez Burbank, a Filipino woman, for divorce in the District Court here, was dismissed May 25 for want of prosecution. The costs of the case were assessed against Burbank. Burbank is now serving a sentence in the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth for embezzlement and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He recently was brought back from the Philippines, where he had been tried by court-martial.

Every plan, specification and drawing of the submarine boat invented by Capt. Alvarado M. Fuller, 9th Cav., was lost in the fire at San Francisco. The company formed to construct the boat was engaged in preparing papers for patents in all countries, when the fire destroyed the office safe with all its contents. Captain Fuller, who is sick with rheumatism at the general hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., was notified and requested to furnish the company with new tracings, etc. This was impossible, and it will require much labor to reproduce the plans; as it took eight months to produce the original designs.

Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, sailed from

San Francisco for the Philippines on May 25 for a tour of inspection of the Navy medical service in the Far East. Before leaving, Surgeon General Rixey inspected the various medical depots and hospitals in San Francisco. At Honolulu he will look over the medical branch of the Government's work again and in Yokohama will inspect the naval hospital, going from that port to Manila, stopping en route at Kobe. He will probably be absent from Washington for four months.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has decided, after considerable thought and discussion with the selectmen of Provincetown, Mass., that Navy teams must not play baseball at Provincetown on Sundays, but there is nothing to prevent bluejackets from participating in other sports. The laws of Massachusetts prohibit baseball playing on Sunday and Admiral Evans has decided, naturally, that the law must be obeyed. The laws, however, only say specifically that baseball shall not be played, and accordingly other sports may be enjoyed by the men who have fitted up the field at Provincetown. The baseball games will be played on week days if possible. The matter of Sunday ball at Provincetown has been before the Navy Department for nearly six weeks and it now seems to be finally settled on the above basis.

The following officers and members of the families of officers were among the first-class passengers assigned to the Army transport Logan sailing from San Francisco May 25 for Manila: Lieut. Chas. F. Herr, 21st Inf., and wife; Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon, Art. Corps, and wife; Mrs. W. J. Ayers and two children, family of Lieutenant Ayers, P.I. Scouts; Major J. B. Murphy, P.I. Constabulary; Mrs. Mary McCalla MacArthur and baby, family of Lieutenant MacArthur, U.S.N.; Major Gen. John P. Story, U.S.A., retired; Mrs. C. S. Hamilton, mother and father, family of Lieutenant Hamilton, 13th Inf.; Mrs. T. R. Rivers and baby, family of Captain Rivers, 4th Cav.; J. B. Thompson, son of Capt. J. K. Thompson, General Staff; Capt. W. S. Grove, P.I. Constabulary; Lieut. Col. R. J. C. Irvine, 21st Inf.; Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, P.I. Constabulary director.

Misses Virginia and Grace Willits gave a very attractive card party at their residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 15, in honor of Misses Helen and Ethel Harrington. The rooms were transformed into a veritable bower of roses. The lights were all shaded in pink, and amidst these beautiful surroundings the game of euchre was enjoyed. The tally cards were hand-painted figures of animated hearts, diamonds, clubs and spades. The ladies' prize, a lace and drawn-work handkerchief, was awarded to Miss Marie Hume, who presented it to Miss Helen Harrington, while the gentlemen's prize, a pack of cards, was given to Civil Engr. Luther E. Gregory, U.S.N. Those present were: Constr. and Mrs. R. P. Schlabach, Mrs. Robert Stocker, Miss Loring, of Washington; Misses Helen and Ethel Harrington, Misses Susie and Pauline Persons, Miss Jessie Willits, Miss Denise Mahan, Miss Belle Nash, Miss Mollie Milligan, Miss Amy Wentworth, Miss Marie Hume, Miss Ruth Emery, Miss Cherry Nottingham, Capt. Norman G. Burton, U.S.M.C.; Paymr. D. Carleton Crowell, Ensign H. E. Cook, Ensign W. H. Allen, Dr. C. M. Oman, U.S.N.; Mr. F. W. Sylvester, Constr. John A. Spilman, Mr. Charles Hume, Mr. Walter Mathews, Midshipmen H. C. Laird and E. G. Hargis, Lieut. H. T. Vulte, U.S.M.C.; Paymr. Frank T. Watrous, and Ensign James P. Murdock.

Lieut. L. A. Dewey, 17th U.S. Inf., whose permanent station is Fort McPherson, Ga., is temporarily on duty with the militia of Mississippi, with station at Jackson, Miss. Lieutenant Dewey was detailed for this duty by the War Department in compliance with the request of Governor Vardaman, that a suitable officer of the Regular Service be detailed to assist the Adjutant General of the State in the adjustment of its property accounts with the Government. The State of Mississippi was short about forty thousand dollars' worth of Government property furnished for the use of the militia of the State, and the request for assistance followed the unsuccessful efforts of the State authorities to account satisfactorily for the missing property. The shortage seems to be due to the fact that during the twenty or more years prior to the incumbency of the present adjutant general, little or none of the property destroyed by fires in different parts of the State, and otherwise, was ever dropped from the returns of the Governor; and to the fact that very nearly all of the property worn out by the militia of the State during that period was thrown away by the various organizations without being properly accounted for. Owing to the length of time which has elapsed, the consequent changes of residence, etc., for former officers and men, and the almost entire absence of any records relative to the matter, it is in many cases extremely difficult to secure the necessary evidence concerning the missing property, and the laxity of the former adjutant general in the matter of this most important feature of the administration of his office is causing the State considerable expense and has caused a great deal of work and annoyance. It is gratifying to note that Adjutant General Fridge is holding his officers strictly responsible for all property which may come into their possession, and, having in mind the unfortunate results of the methods of his predecessor, is insisting on a prompt and strict accounting by them, and is promptly taking action against the bondsmen whenever necessary to secure the necessary results from officers severing their connection with the State forces. The work of clearing up the old shortage is well under way, but it is extremely probable that a considerable time will elapse before it is entirely adjusted.

The impression appears to prevail that the troops from the Presidio were the only ones on the ground during the first stages of the San Francisco disaster, writes a correspondent who was at Angel Island at the time. "The earthquake broke the cable to Fort McDowell on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay. So we received no news by cable and had no idea of the enormity of the damage wrought nearby. Our first intimation was brought by the Army tug Slocum, which arrived at 8:15 a.m. on April 18 with orders for headquarters and Companies A, B, C and D, 22d Inf., to proceed to San Francisco at once. At 8:30 we were on board and pulling out from the dock. At 8:55 we were at the ferry building trying to land. That was impossible. After trying several places, we succeeded in landing at Powell street, at about 9:20, and at about 9:45 we reported to General Funston at the Phelan building. We fought fire up and down Market street and in all that vicinity, assisted firemen and policemen, held crowds back, got people out of danger, and did everything imaginable until about 4:00 p.m. Then we were sent to the Mayor at Portsmouth Square, near the Hall of Justice. For the remainder of that afternoon and all that night we performed the same duties at the Hall of Justice, in Chinatown, and on Pine, Sutter, Kearney and Clay streets. We also sent out several dynamiting parties that night. On the morning of the 19th the flames drove us back to

Washington Square. Here we were joined by Companies K and M, 22d Inf., from the Discharge Camp, and by Companies E and G, 22d Inf., from Alcatraz Island. All that day, that night, and the following day, we had troops all over Russian Hill, Telegraph Hill and on the water front. On the afternoon of the 20th the fire had driven us right to the water's edge and the docks were burning. Then we sent Company B to Folsom street dock, Company A over near the Pacific Mail dock, and Company K to the Custom House. The balance then went by tug to Fort Mason, where we helped save Fort Mason and stop the fire on Van Ness avenue that night. Up to this time we hadn't had a minute's rest and but very little to eat. I neglected to say in its proper place that when we first landed Company D was sent to the Custom House. It was due to the assistance rendered by Companies D and K and the Custom House employees that the firemen were able to save the Custom House. Since the 21st our troops have been engaged in the same duties that all the others have. I might also add that our band was one of the first to try to divert the minds of the people from their losses and hardships. This is only to show that we were among the first on the ground, in the thick of it all and working day and night as hard as anybody. We did not perform our duty for praise and glory. This is only to complete or correct records and history as made by your paper."

Some annoyance has been caused to the three members of a committee of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of Philadelphia, by the publication of a statement to the effect that the committee recently called upon the President at the White House to petition him to appoint to the Naval Academy the great-grandson of Commodore Barry, of Revolutionary fame. Rear Admiral Melville, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department, who was a member of the committee, has issued a card stating that this statement was incorrect. Its immediate effect was to elicit a strong letter to President Roosevelt from a resident of New York calling attention to the fact that Commodore Barry died a bachelor and without issue. Now Admiral Melville states in his card that the committee, while presenting the petition, requested the appointment, not for a great-grandson of Barry, but for a great-grand nephew. There was no intention to misrepresent the facts or to deceive anyone, and the committee, resident at the home of Barry and fully acquainted with the family history, knew exactly what it was doing.

The last report of the Army Mutual Aid Association, April 27, shows a total of 1,506 members, of whom eighteen are out of the Service. The emergency reserve is \$229,811.27, divided among these members in various proportions from \$11.45 to \$437.04. During the year 1905 there was paid to beneficiaries \$63,000 and the balance of \$99,186.66 brought forward last year was reduced to \$42,900.84, \$77,762.50 having been paid meanwhile for bonds. The expenses were \$2,452.40 and the assessments \$84,783.64. The cash assets, including bonds, are \$229,934.49. The emergency reserve has increased \$24,641.02.

The 12th U.S. Infantry, which recently arrived from Manila, is to be stationed as follows: Headquarters, band and the 2d Battalion at Fort Jay, N.Y.; the 1st Battalion at Fort Porter, and the 3d Battalion at Fort Niagara.

## THE ARMY.

### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 22, 1906.

Promotions in the Army—Artillery Corps.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Ernest A. Greenough, A.C., March 16, 1906.  
First Lieut. Alexander Greig, jr., A.C., March 26, 1906.  
First Lieut. Solomon Avery, jr., A.C., April 1, 1906.  
First Lieut. James A. Ruggles, A.C., April 5, 1906.  
First Lieut. Fred T. Austin, A.C., April 14, 1906.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. William S. Bowen, A.C., Feb. 24, 1906.  
Second Lieut. Norton E. Wood, A.C., March 3, 1906.  
Second Lieut. Marion S. Battle, A.C., March 3, 1906.  
Second Lieut. Frank T. Thornton, A.C., March 9, 1906.  
Second Lieut. Ernest S. Wheeler, A.C., March 16, 1906.  
Second Lieut. Stanley S. Ross, A.C., March 26, 1906.  
Second Lieut. Graham Parker, A.C., April 1, 1906.  
Second Lieut. Albert S. Fuger, A.C., April 5, 1906.  
Second Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, A.C., April 14, 1906.

S.O. MAY 24, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Clement A. F. Flager, C.E., is assigned to duty as engineer of the 4th Lighthouse District, relieving Major James C. Sanford, C.E.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Louis C. Duncan, asst. surg.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. George Rubien, deputy Q.M.G.; Lieut. Col. William L. Marshall, C.E.; Major Edgar Russell, Signal Corps; Capt. Gustave W. Stevens, A.C., and Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, O.D., is appointed to meet in Washington to perfect the plans for single building to contain office and storage facilities for work and material pertaining to Artillery, Engineer, Ordnance and Signal Stores at Coast Artillery posts.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav.

Major Edward A. Millar, A.C., to Washington Barracks, General Hospital for surgical treatment.

Leave for four months is granted Col. Charles H. Nohle, 10th Inf.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Herr, 21st Inf., is extended fifteen days.

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made: 1st Lieut. Samuel G. Shartle from 4th Bat., F.A., to 13th Co. C.A.; 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin from 13th Co. C.A., to 4th Bat., F.A.; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Stone, jr., 19th Inf., to Fort Bayard, General Hospital, for treatment.

G.O. 93, MAY 17, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Amends the regulations published in G.O. 47, W.D., Nov. 2, 1903, relating to the examination of enlisted men for commissions, prescribed by act of Congress approved July 30, 1892. The order is one of ten pages from which we make the following extracts:

A soldier to be eligible to compete for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant must be a citizen, unmarried, and under thirty years of age on the first day of September of the year in which he is to enter the competition, and must have served honorably not less than two years in the Regular or Volunteer Army, continuously or at different periods, as an enlisted man on or before that date; he must also be physically sound, and of good moral character before and after enlistment. An enlisted man who desires to appear for examination will submit through military channels an application so that it will reach the department commander on or before Feb. 1 of the year in which he desires to take the examination.

A preliminary examination will be held in each department after March 1. Physical examination will conform to the standard and required of recruits, except that any applicant under five feet and five inches in height will be rejected. Final examina-



tions will be held on Sept. 1, and no candidate will be passed who does not attain an average of 65 per cent. in the examination. The first examination is competitive and for a specified number of vacancies.

Applicants desiring appointment in the Artillery will so notify the president of the examining board and will in addition to the general examination prescribed for all applicants be examined in special subjects. An applicant who twice fails to pass the preliminary examination in years in which final examinations are held, or who twice fails in his final examination to obtain a certificate of eligibility, can not again compete for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army.

Each year, as soon as practicable after July 1, the Secretary of War shall determine how many of the vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry and Infantry combined, and in the Artillery, remaining on that date that are not needed for the graduates of that year of the U.S.M.A., shall be apportioned to be filled by appointment of enlisted men of the Army. The vacancies so apportioned shall be filled by appointment of competitors to whom certificates of eligibility have been issued, in the order of merit as established by the general competitive examination.

#### G.O. 94, MAY 21, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Upon arrival at Fort Porter, N.Y., of the 1st Battalion, 12th Inf., Co. B, 9th Inf., will be relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for station.

#### G.O. 95, MAY 22, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the Act of Congress relating to the following: An act to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the district of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 27, 1905.

#### CIRCULAR, MAY 18, 1906, WAR DEPT.

The following order of the President is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 179, of the R.S., as amended by an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, approved Aug. 5, 1882 (22 Stats., 238), Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, the Military Secretary, is authorized and directed to perform the duties of Secretary of War during the illness or temporary absence from the seat of government of the Secretary of War, whenever during such illness or absence the Assistant Secretary of War is also absent; and in accordance with the same provisions, Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, is authorized and directed to perform the duties of Secretary of War whenever during such illness or absence the Assistant Secretary of War and Major General Ainsworth, the Military Secretary, are also absent.

#### THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"The White House, May 18, 1906.  
By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN C. SCOFIELD, Chief Clerk.

#### G.O. 12, MAY 22, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Co. B, 9th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Porter, N.Y., to take effect upon arrival at that post of the 1st Battalion, 12th Inf., and will then proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for station.

#### CIRCULAR 28, MAY 18, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

The following decision has been received from the War Department and is announced for the information of all concerned within the division:

"Straight to the rear," in the fifth line of Par. 225, D.R. for Field Artillery (Provisional), refers to the original rear of the battery."

By command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 24, APRIL 24, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 12th Infantry having been relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands and placed en route to the United States will, upon arrival, go into camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., until transportation is arranged, and will then proceed to stations as hereinafter indicated.

First Battalion to Fort Porter, N.Y.; headquarters, band and 2d Battalion to Fort Jay, N.Y.; 3d Battalion to Fort Niagara, N.Y.

The hour of departure from camp and the strength of each command will be telegraphed to these headquarters by its C.O.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and comply with the requirements of Par. 1120, A.R. The Subsistence Department will provide suitable travel rations and funds for the purchase of liquid coffee. The Medical Department will furnish proper medical attendance and supplies.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

S. W. DUNNING, Military Secretary.

#### G.O. 29, APRIL 28, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Col. Charles L. Heizmann, asst. surg. gen., having reported, is announced as chief surgeon of the department, with station in San Francisco, and will also assume the duties of medical superintendent of the Transport Service, relieving Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general, of those duties only.

#### G.O. 32, MAY 7, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Troop F, 14th Cav., is relieved from further duty in the city of San Francisco, and will at once proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and there prepare for duty in the Sequoia and the General Grant National Parks, which order will be complied with on or about May 15.

#### G.O. 34, MAY 7, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Troops E and H, 14th Cav., are relieved from further duty in connection with the work of the Chief Sanitary Officer of the city of San Francisco. One troop will report direct to headquarters, Pacific Division, for duty as orderlies, and the other troop will be held subject to further orders from these headquarters.

Major Harry Benson, 14th Cav., and Troops I, K and M, that regiment are relieved from further duty as Provost Guard in the city of San Francisco. Troops K and M will be prepared to depart for the Yosemite National Park. Troop I will be reported to the military secretary, Pacific Division, for orderly duty, on which it is at present engaged.

#### G.O. 35, MAY 8, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

In compliance with the provisions of G.O. 25, Pacific Division, this date, redistricting the city of San Francisco, the following assignment is made of troops to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th military districts:

First District—Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Col. Charles Morris, A.C., commanding; 3d Band, A.C.; 10th, 25th, 27th, 29th, 38th, 60th, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 70th and 105th Companies, C.A.; 1st, 9th and 24th Batteries, Field Art.

Second District—Headquarters, Park Lodge, Golden Gate Park, Major G. W. Melver, 4th Inf., commanding; Co. A, H.C.; Cos. B and C, 14th Inf.; Troop G, 14th Cav.

Third District—Headquarters, Fort Mason Military Reservation, Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf., commanding; headquarters, and Cos. A, B, C, D, H, K and M, 22d Inf.

Fifth District—Headquarters, South Park, Third and Bryant streets, Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., commanding; headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, 11th Inf.

Sixth District—Headquarters, 25th and Church streets, Lieut. Col. J. A. Irons, 14th Inf., commanding; headquarters and Cos. A, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, 14th Inf.; Troops K and M, 1st Cav.

Sanitary Police Force—To report for duty to and be under the orders of Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, 5th Inf.; 1st Squadron, 1st Cav.; Cos. B, D, E and F, 10th Inf.

Department Reserve—Headquarters on Presidio Reservation and reporting for duty direct to the department commander, Col. Martin B. Hughes, 1st Cav., commanding; troops, headquarters and Troops I and L, 1st Cav.; Troops D and H, 14th Cav., and headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, 20th Inf.

Troop E, 14th Cav., will report for duty to the military

secretary of the Pacific Division, and Troop I, 14th Cav., to the military secretary, Department of California.

The 17th and 18th Batteries, F.A., will report direct to Major Carroll A. Devol, Q.M., U.S.A., depot Q.M., and act under his orders for transportation purposes.

Co. A, Signal Corps, is attached to the headquarters Department of California, under the Chief Signal Officer.

Co. F, 22d Inf., will return to its proper station, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

#### G.O. 36, MAY 16, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

So much of G.O. 35, these headquarters, dated May 8 as assigns Co. A, Hospital Corps, to duty in the 2d Military District of San Francisco, is so modified as to place that company under the exclusive control of Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general, U.S.A., chief sanitary officer of the city of San Francisco.

#### G.O. 13, MAY 10, 1906, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Capt. William Elliott, commissary, having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Commissary of the Department.

#### G.O. 15, MAY 22, 1906, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

With a view to avoid, as much as possible, delay in the trial of enlisted men by general court-martial, it is enjoined upon each post commander in this department, when a deserter is delivered into his custody, to obtain from the party delivering him information as to the name and address of the person who made the arrest and any information which will tend to facilitate the summoning of necessary witnesses. The information so obtained will be furnished to these headquarters with the charges.

By command of Major General Grant:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Military Secretary.

#### G.O. 13, MAY 14, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Announces the results of post athletic meets, held at the various posts in this department, for the month of March, 1906.

#### G.O. 35, MAY 16, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Post commanders will submit to these headquarters full report and recommendation on small arms firing with the field kit as soon as possible after the close of this year's regular practice season.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:

G. R. NOYES, Major, Mil. Sec's. Dept., Mil. Sec.

#### G.O. 22, MAY 18, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Whenever it may be necessary, in order to accomplish the completion of the target practice at any post in this division on or before the 14th of July, as per G.O. 19, c.s., these headquarters, the C.O. thereof, under authority of the War Department contained in letter of 16th instant, may suspend the marches required by G.O. 44, c.s., W.D.

By command of Lieutenant General Corbin:

HENRY A. GREENE, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint commanding the Department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Fort Riley, and Fort Leavenworth to make inspections. (May 10, D. Mo.)

#### GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for twelve days is granted Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach, General Staff. (May 17, W.D.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 15, 1906, is granted Capt. Charles E. Hay, jr., acting judge advocate. (May 23, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Frank C. Jewell, Q.M., will report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for duty as Q.M. and acting commissary of the transport Logan during the next voyage of that transport to the Philippine Islands and return to San Francisco, temporarily relieving Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, who will continue on temporary duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster at San Francisco. (May 17, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernest Rohlfing, now at No. 1614 Riverside avenue, Spokane, Wash., will be discharged from the Army June 7, 1906, under the provisions of G.O. 4, W.D., Jan. 8, 1906. (May 19, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Otto Denner will be temporarily relieved from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, at such time as will enable him to be sent to Fort Duchesne, Utah, and report to the C.O. June 1, 1906, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Wesley Baughn, who has been granted a furlough for four months, to take effect that date. (May 19, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Warren A. Butler, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will report to the C.O. of that post for temporary duty. (May 23, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days is granted Major George E. Bushnell, surg. (May 19, W.D.)

Capt. Chandler P. Robbins, asst. surg., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty. (May 19, D.E.)

Par. 7, S.O. 112, c.s., D.E., directing Capt. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg., to proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., and for temporary duty is revoked. (May 19, D.E.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. David D. Hogan, is extended one month. (May 18, W.D.)

Col. Philip F. Harvey, asst. surg. general, is relieved from station at Governors Island, N.Y., and will take station in New York city in connection with his duties as chief surgeon, Department of the East. (May 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. William L. Little, asst. surg., will remain on duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, until the return to that post of 1st Lieut. John H. Allen, asst. surg., when Lieutenant Little will return to his proper station. (May 14, D.T.)

First Lieut. William L. Little, asst. surg., will proceed at once to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, for temporary duty, on account of the outbreak of smallpox among the Apache Indian prisoners at that post. (May 9, D.T.)

Leave for ten days is granted Contract Surg. J. William Williamson, attending surgeon at these headquarters. (May 14, N.D.)

Capt. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty until the return of Company A, Hospital Corps, when he will return to his proper station. (May 17, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of contract surgeons, U.S.A., are ordered: Contract Surg. Francis M. Wells, now en route with the 3d Battalion, 12th Inf., to Fort Niagara, N.Y., upon the completion of that duty will proceed to Fort Robinson, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Marion F. Marvin, who will proceed to Fort Mansfield, R.I., for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Frank Suggs. Surgeon Suggs will proceed to Fort Michie, N.Y., for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Fletcher Gardiner, who will proceed to his home, Bloomington, Ind., for annulment of contract. (May 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert E. Noble, asst. surg., was on May 19 assigned to duty as special sanitary inspector at San Francisco under the exclusive control of Lieutenant Colonel Torney.

Sergt. 1st Class Edward Oole, H.C., Fort Ethan Allen, will be sent to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty. (May 22, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Contract Surg. Francis M. Wells. (May 23, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edward O. Greeno, H.C., having been tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Bayard, N.M., and found guilty of drunkenness on duty, drinking intoxicating liquor and gambling with privates was sentenced "to forfeit \$20 per month of his pay now due or to become due for a period of two months." General Baldwin in reviewing the case says: "The court has been extremely lenient, probably owing to the previous excellent conduct of the accused. It is the hope of the department commander that the accused will bring his future conduct up to the high standard of his past. Subject to the foregoing remarks the sentence was approved May 5, 1906, and will be duly executed." (May 8, D. Col.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted Major Hamilton S. Wallace, paymaster. (May 14, D.T.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Curtis McD. Townsend, C.E., is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, and will proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, take station at that place, and relieve Lieut. Col. Dan C. Kingman, C.E., of the duties in his charge pertaining to the Cleveland Engineer District. (May 17, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Samuel Hof, O.D., will proceed at the proper time to Sea Girt, N.J., and report in person to the officer in charge of the national match to be held at that place, commencing Sept. 3, 1906, for duty as ordnance officer of the match, and also for the purpose of observing the action of the arms and ammunition manufactured by the Ordnance Department. (May 18, W.D.)

Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, O.D., is assigned to duty as recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, vice Capt. Tracy C. Dickson, O.D., relieved. (May 21, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, is relieved from station in New York city, and will take station at Governors Island, N.Y., in connection with his duties as chief signal officer, Department of the East. (May 21, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: Capt. Alfred T. Clifton from duty in the Department of California, and will proceed to Seattle, Wash., not later than June 20, 1906, and report to the chief signal officer, Department of the Columbia, for consultation, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and take station for duty pertaining to the Alaskan telegraph system. First Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and will proceed to Boston, Mass., take station, for duty pertaining to the fire-control work under the direction of the chief signal officer of that department. (May 14, W.D.)

Capt. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Corps, having reported, is assigned to duty under the chief signal officer of the department, as signal officer in charge of the cableship Burnside and as Q.M. and A.C.S. of that cableship, relieving Capt. Charles F. Wallace, Signal Corps. (May 9, D. Col.)

Announcement is made of the following promotions by the chief signal officer, Philippines Division: To be first-class sergeant, Philippine service: Sergt. George B. Smith, vice Harry W. Conklin, transferred to permanent grade, to date March 1, 1906. To be sergeant: Corpl. James E. Faris, to date March 1, 1906. To be corporal: First-class Pvt. Frank E. Nichols, to date March 1, 1906. (May 16, Sig. Office.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be master signal electricians: First-class Sergeants, Earle W. Binkley and Edmund B. Oldham, for efficient services during the earthquake and fire at San Francisco, to date May 16, 1906. To be first-class sergeants: Sergeants, Frank N. Moseley and Lee Gilmore, for efficient services during the earthquake and fire at San Francisco, to date May 16, 1906. To be sergeants: Corporals, Frederick E. Deir, Edward W. White, Louis Ives, Nelson McCracken, William Loonberger, Charles G. Simmons, Oscar Whitman and Warren C. Bailey, the first two men for efficient services during the San Francisco fire, to date May 16, 1906. To be corporals: First-class Privates, James A. Wood, Homer A. Sanford, Lewy N. McCoy, Richard B. Ansley, William M. Haag, Robert F. Davis, Patrick J. Doyle, Jesse P. Milbourne, Edward Ward, George H. Powell, Roy H. McDonald, Mitchell Talbert and James W. Anderson, and Pvt. James Murphy, the last three men for efficient services during the earthquake and fire at San Francisco, to date May 16, 1906. (May 16, Sig. Office.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles McH. Eby, 2d Cav., is extended to include May 31, 1906. (May 16, N.D.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1906, is granted Veterinarian William V. Lusk, 2d Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (May 14, N.D.)

First Lieut. Timothy M. Coughlan, 2d Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., relieving Lieut. Col. William H. Hammer, U.S.A., retired, who will proceed to his home. (May 19, W.D.)

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the United States Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. (May 18, W.D.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Second Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 5th Cav., now at Fort Clark, Texas, on duty in connection with the preparation of the progressive military map of the United States, will proceed to Sanderson, Texas, and take station. (May 16, D.T.)

Lieut. Col. George H. Paddock, 5th Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, president of an Army retiring board at Denver, Colo., for examination. (May 22, W.D.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Contract Surg. Francis A. Halliday is granted leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about May 14, 1906. (April 30, D.G.)

The change from ordinary to sick leave from May 9, 1906, of the leave granted Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, jr., 8th Cav., is announced. (May 23, W.D.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about June 5, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert Sterrett, squadron adjutant, 9th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (May 12, D. Mo.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. James E. Shelley, 11th Cav., Fort Des Moines. (May 10, D. Mo.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Leave for one month and fourteen days is granted Chaplain John E. Dallam, 12th Inf. (May 19, W.D.)

##### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 1, 1906, is granted Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav., Fort Riley. (May 14, D. Mo.)

Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, 13th Cav., will report in person to Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav., president of an Army retiring board at Fort Riley, for examination by the board. (May 18, W.D.)

##### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Leave for three months, to take effect as soon after June 30, 1906, as his services can be spared, is granted 2d Lieut. Norman H. Davis, 14th Cav. (May 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Freeborn P. Holcomb, 14th Cav., now at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., will upon completion of the shipment of troop property to Boise Barracks, Idaho, proceed to that post for duty with his troop. (May 15, D. Col.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, to take effect July 1, 1906: First Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle, 2d Lieut. James B. Dillard, Matthew A. Cross, Charles M. Allen, Mark L. Ireland and John Lund and David C. Seagrave. The officers named will proceed at the proper time to New York city, take station at that place. (May 21, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Richard K. Cravens, A.C., to take effect at such time as his services can best be spared. (May 17, A.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Col. Robert H. Patterson, A.C. (May 21, W.D.)



The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: First Lieut. Edward D. Powers from the 41st Co., C.A., to the 125th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. William P. Platt from the 23d Co., C.A., to the 41st Co., C.A. Lieutenant Platt will join the company to which he is transferred. (May 21, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are detailed to enter the class at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, on Aug. 15, 1906, for duty accordingly: 1st Lieut. Upton Birnie, jr., Morris E. Locke and Dennis H. Currie. (May 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. Jacob M. Coward, A.C., is granted leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 29, 1906. (May 7, D.G.)

First Lieut. George T. Perkins, A.C., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect July 15, 1906. (May 3, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Samuel Frankenberg, A.C., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days to take effect on or about May 16, 1906. (May 3, D.G.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days is granted Chaplain Patrick P. Carey, A.C. (May 19, W.D.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Charles D. Daly, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect May 19, 1906. (May 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frank J. Miller, A.C., is transferred from the 122d Co., C.A., to the 35th Co., C.A., and will join the company to which he is transferred. (May 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward D. Powers, A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Birmingham, Ala., relieving Capt. Robert G. Carter, retired, who will proceed to his home. (May 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. David Y. Beckham, A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service at Savannah, Ga., relieving Capt. Edward I. Gramley, who will proceed to his home. (May 19, W.D.)

The leave granted Major William C. Rafferty, A.C., is extended ten days. (May 18, D.E.)

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Richard K. Cravens, A.C., to take effect at such time as his services can best be spared. (May 17, A.D.)

Major David Price, A.C., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., and report in person to the commanding officer of the General Hospital, at that post, for observation and such treatment as may be necessary. (May 17, W.D.)

On account of exceptional circumstances, leave for ten days is granted Capt. H. W. Butner, A.C. (May 19, Inf., Cav. School.)

The following enlisted men of the 110th Co., C.A., passed as first-class or second-class gunners per Par. 1, S.O. 49, headquarters, Artillery District of Narragansett, dated Fort Adams, R.I., May 19, 1906: First-class gunners: 1st Sergt. J. Murray, Corp. Kitchen, P. W. Sollar, F. Kitch, W. Benninger, W. Taliaferro, J. Smith, J. Parks, Mus. W. Litton, Pts. C. B. Angel, T. E. Bowman, E. T. Halloran, J. Hennen, N. Malley, J. McNamara, H. Mitchell, W. Schmidt, V. Slocum, S. A. Steffey, W. A. Tighe, and F. A. Wilkinson. Second-class gunners: Pts. F. M. Callahan, R. F. Craft, T. D. DePan, F. G. Hoyt, W. Littell, W. McNally, H. McKinney, B. Moffitt, J. W. J. Oates, P. J. O'Hara, A. J. O'Neil, E. R. Owens, W. B. Roberts, J. Smith, W. Stewart, W. C. Thomas, J. Turner, H. Ummelman, J. Wilson, and J. A. Woodard. With the gunners already in the company this brings the percentage of qualified gunners in the organization up to 87 per cent. of the enlisted strength.

Second Lieut. Donald C. McDonald, A.C., will proceed to Richmond, Va., and report to the adjutant general of Virginia for temporary duty pertaining to the mounting of the field battery and supplies for Battery A, 1st Battalion, Artillery, National Guard of Virginia. (May 23, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps, upon the completion of their temporary duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will return to their proper stations: Capt. Richard H. McMaster, Albert G. Jenkins, Robert E. Wyllie and James B. Mitchell. (May 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect July 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. D. H. Currie, A.C. (May 24, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Wirt Robinson, A.C., to take effect as soon after the completion of the artillery practice by the 101st Co., Coast Art., as his services can be spared. (May 24, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Scott Baker, A.C., is relieved from duty in connection with reconnaissance work on the Progressive Military Map of the United States, to take effect upon completion of the work now assigned him. (May 24, A.D.)

Second Lieut. Scott Baker and Charles S. Blakely, A.C., are detailed for reconnaissance work on the Progressive Military Map of the United States under the supervision and instructions of Col. Amos Stickney, chief engineer officer, Atlantic Division. (May 24, A.D.)

The 8th Band, Art. Corps, will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., for temporary duty at that post for the period of one month. (May 12, D.G.)

#### INFANTRY.

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.  
Leave for one month is granted Major F. P. Fremont, 5th Inf. (May 23, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.  
Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. George R. Armstrong, 6th Inf. (May 23, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.  
First Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, 8th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, on May 17, 1906, is announced. (May 17, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.  
Capt. Eli A. Hemlock, 10th Inf., is appointed special inspector on public property and stores damaged by fire on May 7, on the quartermaster's dock, Pier 5, Seattle, Wash. (May 11, D. Col.)

Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Ordnance Department, to take effect July 2, 1906. Captain Phillips will proceed at the proper time to New York city, take station. (May 21, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.  
Par. 1, S.O. 101, April 27, 1906, W.D., is so amended as to direct Capt. Ivers W. Leonard, 11th Inf., to report in person to the president of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Aug. 1, 1906, for duty as professor of military science and tactics at that college. (May 17, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Ivers W. Leonard, 11th Inf., is extended one month. (May 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf., will report in person on June 14, 1906, to the superintendent of the United States Military Academy for duty, and so much of Par. 19, S.O. 14, Jan. 17, 1906, W.D., as directs Lieutenant Ansell to report on Aug. 22, 1906, is amended accordingly. (May 22, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.  
Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Rhee Jackson, 12th Inf. (May 17, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Charles A. Meals, 12th Inf. (May 17, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. William H. Jordan, jr., 12th Inf. (May 17, W.D.)

First Lieut. Morris M. Keck, 12th Inf., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report in person to Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp. (May 22, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Major C. McClure, 14th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco from Vancouver Barracks. (May 9, D. Col.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.  
Commissary Sergt. James H. Laughlin, 17th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 19, W.D.)

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf., is detailed to attend the camp of instruction of the militia of New York, to be held near Peekskill, N.Y., from June 1 to July 9, 1906. (May 21, W.D.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

First Sergt. John Faulds, Co. B, 18th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 17, W.D.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

First Sergt. Christ Miller, Co. B, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 23, W.D.)

#### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. H. A. Drum, 23d Inf. (May 2, S.W.D.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

First Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf., now in Philadelphia, Pa., upon the expiration of his present leave will join his regiment. (May 19, W.D.)

#### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Moran, 27th Inf., will report in person on Aug. 22, 1906, to the superintendent, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., for duty at the Academy. (May 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (May 11, D. Lakes.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Robert L. Bullard, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (May 18, D.D.)

#### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Albert B. Sloan, 29th Inf., Fort Duchesne, Utah. (May 8, D. Colo.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., from time to time, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav.; Major E. D. Hoyle, A.C.; Major Herbert J. Slocum, 2d Cav.; Capt. Elmer A. Dean, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. William W. Reno, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav., recorder. (May 18, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Henry B. Farrar, A.C.; Capt. Russell P. Reeder, A.C.; 1st Lieut. John C. Ohnstad, A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Casey, Wash., May 16, 1906, for the purpose of investigating upon the proper disposition to be made of the temporary structures put up by contractors and others in the course of the building of that post. (May 14, D. Col.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. Constant Williams; Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, A.Q.M.G.; Col. Edward B. Moseley, asst. surg. gen.; Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Davis, military secretary; Major Edward R. Morris, surg.; 1st Lieut. William H. Raymond, A.C., aide-de-camp, recorder. (May 22, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL, SIGNAL SCHOOL AND STAFF COLLEGE.

The following named officers will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., on May 26, 1906, for purpose of observing the method of preparing the emergency ration issued to troops, viz:

Major Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps; Capt. Farand Sayre, 8th Cav.; James A. Ryan, 15th Cav.; Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf.; Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf.; Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav.; William H. Paine, 7th Cav.; Frederick B. Shaw, 30th Inf.; Samuel C. Vestal, A.C.; Harry H. Tebbetts, 30th Inf.; Fox Connor, A.C.; Henry W. Butner, A.C.; Henry E. Eames, 10th Inf.; George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf.; Lucius R. Holbrook, 5th Cav.; Matthew E. Hanna, 3d Cav.; Walter T. Bates, 27th Inf.; Campbell King, 1st Inf.; Irving J. Carr, 28th Inf.; James A. Woodruff, C.E.; Stuart Heinzelman, 6th Cav.; Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., 8th Inf.; John D. Long, 11th Cav.; Arthur L. Conger, 29th Inf.

First Lieut. Clement A. Trott, 5th Inf.; William T. Mergy, 23d Inf.; Duncan K. Major, jr., 14th Inf.; Andrew J. Dougherty, 28th Inf.; Alden C. Knowles, 13th Inf.; Ralph McCoy, 27th Inf.; Eldred D. Warfield, 30th Inf.; William H. Waldron, 29th Inf.; Frank B. Hawkins, 27th Inf.; Roger S. Fitch, 1st Cav.; E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav.; Ernest Vand. Murphy, 27th Inf.; Edward A. Kregar, 28th Inf.; Charles L. Willard, 29th Inf.; Charles E. McCullough, 15th Cav.; William H. Winters, 13th Cav.; John S. Fair, 9th Cav.; Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st Cav.; Paul W. Beck, 5th Inf.; Gilbert A. Youngberg, C.E.; Harold D. Coburn, 8th Inf.; William R. Standiford, 2d Inf.; Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf.; Edwin J. Nowlen, 1st Inf.; Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E.; Collin H. Ball, 4th Inf.; Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav.; George C. Lewis, 1st Inf.; David A. Lindsay, 1st Inf.; Bertram P. Johnson, 25th Inf.; Gustave A. Wieser, 15th Inf.; Clyde B. Crusan, 4th Inf.; George A. Kiezkorek, 17th Inf.; Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav.; Shelby C. Leasure, 20th Inf.; Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav.; Walter H. Smith, 8th Cav.

Second Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 12th Cav.; Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav.; John Cooke, 11th Cav.; Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th Cav.; Walter Krueger, 30th Inf.; Staley A. Campbell, 17th Inf.; Olney Place, 6th Cav.; John B. Barnes, 29th Inf.; Edward G. McCleave, 29th Inf.; Deas Archer, 26th Inf.; George E. Price, 10th Cav.; Benjamin D. Foulis, 17th Inf.; Carl F. von dem Busche, 18th Inf., and E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav.

Upon completion of the duty indicated the officers named will rejoin their station, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (May 18, Inf. and Cav. School.)

#### MEDICAL ASSIGNMENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, Med. Dept., U.S.A., on duty in San Francisco as Chief Sanitary officer, on May 14 assigned the following assistant surgeons as camp surgeons and sanitary inspectors in the refugee camps in San Francisco:

Camp No. 1.—1st Lieut. Carol D. Buck; No. 2.—Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock; No. 3.—1st Lieut. Compton Wilson; No. 6.—1st Lieut. Robert E. Noble; No. 8.—Capt. David Baker; No. 9.—Capt. Walter D. Webb; No. 10.—1st Lieut. George H. Scott; No. 13.—1st Lieut. Robert W. Brooke, jr.; No. 15 (Fort Mason, Cal.)—Capt. W. T. Davidson.

Capt. H. H. Rutherford, asst. surg., was on May 16 designated as general sanitary inspector of all permanent camps at San Francisco.

First Lieut. P. L. Boyer, asst. surg., having reported, was on May 17 assigned to duty as camp surgeon and sanitary officer of Refugee Camp No. 3, San Francisco.

First Lieut. Robert E. Noble, asst. surg., was on May 18 relieved from duty as camp surgeon and sanitary inspector, Camp No. 7, and assigned to duty as special sanitary inspector. Capt. Edward F. Giddings, asst. surg., was on May 18 assigned to duty as camp surgeon and sanitary inspector, Camp No. 7, at San Francisco.

#### VARIOUS ORDERS.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., to take effect Aug. 17, 1906. (May 17, W.D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 30, Feb. 3, 1906, W.D., as directs the following named officers to report in person on Aug. 28, 1906, to the commandant, Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the course of instruction, is revoked: Capt. Mann McCloskey, A.C.; Capt. Hanson B. Black, Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. Upton Birnie, jr., A.C. (May 18, W.D.)

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.  
DIX—Arrived at Seattle May 20.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at Manila April 21.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco May 15.

MCLELLAN—Arrived at Manila April 21.

MCRAE—Arrived at Manila March 13.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila May 21 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Seattle May 10 for Manila. Sailed from Honolulu May 21.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila April 30 for San Francisco.

Sailed from Honolulu May 21.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. Ordered to Tacoma on May 18.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. Address Army Building, New York city, N.Y.

#### DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

From San F. to Manila.	From Manila to San F.
THOMAS ..... June 15	SHERMAN ..... June 11
SHERIDAN* ..... July 5	LOGAN* ..... June 30
SHERMAN ..... July 25	THOMAS ..... July 20
LOGAN* ..... Aug. 15	SHERIDAN* ..... Aug. 10
THOMAS ..... Sept. 5	SHERMAN ..... Aug. 30
SHERIDAN* ..... Sept. 25	LOGAN* ..... Sept. 20
SHERMAN ..... Oct. 15	THOMAS ..... Oct. 10
LOGAN* ..... Nov. 5	SHERIDAN* ..... Oct. 30
THOMAS ..... Nov. 26	SHERMAN ..... Nov. 20
SHERIDAN* ..... Dec. 15	LOGAN* ..... Dec. 10
SHERMAN ..... Jan. 5, 1907	THOMAS ..... Dec. 31

\*Will carry troops.

#### SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.

General Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of California, issued a number of interesting general orders and circulars between April 23 and May 7, relative to the duties of officers and men of the Army in connection with the San Francisco disaster. The following are the more important of them, and they show some of the many details which had to receive attention.

April 25.—Clothing will be issued by the depot quartermaster to regiments or other organizations only upon requisitions which have been submitted to and approved by the chief quartermaster of the department; and in no case to individuals, small detachments or broken-up organizations. Commanding officers desiring clothing for their commands will immediately submit requisitions in order that they may be acted upon and the clothing issued.

April 26.—All troops of this command now on duty in San Francisco will recognize members of the force known as the Citizens' Police Patrol, who have been duly sworn in and have all the powers of regular police officers. Each member carries a card signed by H. A. Brandenstein as chairman of the Citizens' Police Committee.

April 26.—Special attention of all commanding officers is called to the instructions contained in G.O. 12, c.s., Pacific Division, with reference to the duties of the regular troops. The conditions are now believed to be such in San Francisco that the greatest latitude can be given to the movements of the people. Sentries must be especially instructed not to interfere with people in their business transactions; they are to aid the civil authorities in the suppression of unlawful acts, but not in any way to prevent authorized persons from reaching their place of business, or parties whom the owners may authorize to be there. It must be made plain that the conditions now existing must approximate as closely as possible those that existed before the recent catastrophe in the city of San Francisco. In case unlawful acts have been committed,—such as robbery, looting, or acts of that kind,—the parties should be detained and turned over to the police, who have authority to arrest them and prefer charges against them under the civil law. The impressing of any transportation of any person whatsoever or interfering with personal liberty are positively prohibited, and if discovered by any officer to have been done by any member of the Regular troops that member will be brought to just punishment as violating the 62d Article of War.

April 27.—District commanders will make daily reports to these headquarters embodying the operations of their respective commands for the previous twenty-four hours. This report will contain all violations of order that have actually been observed by the troops, all abuses of relief stations and all violations of sanitary regulations, and generally any definite information on which to base exact reports of the situation. Rumors should be investigated as far as practicable, if deemed of sufficient importance. If the means are not at hand to make these investigations and they are deemed of sufficient importance, they will be reported to these headquarters in a special report. These reports to be submitted by 10 o'clock a.m. each day.

April 29.—All Army officers now on duty in the city of San Francisco and vicinity will immediately render report to the chief quartermaster of the department, directly of the make, number, style and size of automobiles that they may have in their possession, how long they have had them and for what purpose used, in order that some basis may be arrived at for the adjudication of claims for their services.

May 6.—The Board of Police Commissioners has adopted rules in regard to liquors, providing that no liquors be removed to any point in or out of the city and county of San Francisco without a permit from the board. The board has asked the co-operation of the troops in enforcing these rules, and requests that any person operating a wagon for purposes of removing liquor without a permit from the police authorities be arrested and sent with his wagon to police headquarters. Permits from police officials for removal of liquors will be respected. Commanders of districts and provost guard will be governed accordingly.

May 7.—An extraordinary condition of affairs in San Francisco and its vicinity demanding extraordinary sanitary vigilance, medical officers on duty with troops at posts in the harbor and those stationed with troops throughout the city will exercise the greatest care in their sanitary inspections and will make special reports to their commanding officers as often as necessary. Commanding officers of troops are directed to be prompt in their action on these reports and in forwarding them to these headquarters with their recommendations.

The instructions of the Health Commission of San Francisco,—a summary of which is embodied in the following rules,—should be observed by all troops on duty in the city; and to that end, these rules should be published in such a manner as to come to the knowledge of every officer and enlisted man:

#### Rules.

##### FOR FOOD AND WATER CONSUMPTION.

- 1.—All water for drinking should be boiled, as well as water used for washing food to be eaten uncooked or but little cooked. This applies to all water,—whether Spring Valley, lake or well water.
- 2.—All milk should be boiled.
- 3.—Food in cans should not be allowed to stand uncovered, lest it become tainted or affected.
- 4.—The eating of uncooked vegetables should be avoided as far as practicable.
- 5.—All foods should be protected from flies.

##### B. For Sanitation.

- 1.—Remove all garbage, animal and vegetable refuse from camps and put into garbage barrel at the curb line of the street, and cover the same with chloride of lime daily.
- 2.—Seal all toilets and other plumbing fixtures in houses where side sewers are broken or disconnected.

##### C. Communicable Diseases.

Any person whatsoever having knowledge of the presence of these diseases should report the same to the surgeon of the command.

Medical officers on duty at posts and with troops in the city of San Francisco will vaccinate every officer and enlisted man in the command to which they are assigned, and every officer and enlisted man of detachments stationed in the vicinity of the command not provided with a medical officer.

#### MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

Manila, May 22, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington.  
Transport Sheridan sailed from Manila for San Francisco, May 21; 2 insane, 15 prisoners, 16 sick, 22 casuals. WOOD.



## POSITION OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

Considerable comment was made in the daily press recently with regard to a circular order issued by President Roosevelt, which we publish elsewhere, directing that during the absence from Washington of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War that Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, the Military Secretary, shall act as Secretary of War. In explanation of his attitude with regard to the matter, Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, issued a statement, in which he says:

"Because the officer holding the position of Chief of Staff has heretofore acted as Secretary of War in the absence of the Secretary, it was proposed to designate me to do the same thing, but having been consulted, I recommended the designation of General Ainsworth, because as he is the senior officer in Washington and also as closely connected with the administration of the Army as myself, I preferred he should be designated. So far as I know, General Ainsworth did not seek the assignment or raise any question about it. There was certainly no difference between us about it and never has been. This power has not been taken away from me as stated for I have never had it.

"There has been absolutely no friction whatever between General Ainsworth and myself either since my arrival in Washington or at any other time.

"It has not been usual, or consistent with the general spirit underlying all rules and time-honored customs regulating subordination, for seniors to authenticate orders signed by juniors. It is not in the slightest degree necessary. Any officer can authenticate orders and it was by mutual agreement between General Ainsworth and myself that orders signed by me should be authenticated by one of his subordinates instead of by himself.

"If any officers have been outspoken in their criticism of the order designating General Ainsworth to act as Secretary of War in the absence of the Secretary, they have been insubordinate. If their criticism was based upon any supposed slight to me they were mistaken. Since my assumption of the duties of Chief of Staff I have always been treated with the utmost fairness and consideration, not only by my superiors, but also by General Ainsworth and all other bureau chiefs. I have been received with proffers of assistance by all and with far greater cordiality than there was any reason to expect. Far from having any grievances, I have much reason to feel gratified and encouraged.

"The continual repetition in the public press of unfounded suspicions of friction between General Ainsworth and myself is harmful to the Service. It would be far more logical to assume that both he and I are sufficiently sensible to take a reasonable and impartial view of the situation, and sufficiently desirous of promoting the best interests of the Service to mutually arrive at just and disinterested solutions of questions affecting us both. This assumption would have another virtue—it would be in strict accordance with the truth."

General Bell further says:

"It seems to have been generally assumed that the Chief of Staff would hereafter possess the prerogatives, the functions, and exercise the control heretofore in the hands of the Commanding General of the Army—that is, to say that he would command the Army. This is not true. Regimental adjutants, adjutants general, and chiefs of staff, being simply executive officers, have no independent power of their own. Their legal functions are confined to carrying out what they know to be the wishes of their commanders and transmitting their orders. Though even in selecting officers for such positions some consideration is always given to comparative rank, it has been customary since the organization of civilized armies began to assign officers to such positions entirely regardless of rank when desirable or necessary. Because they have no real independent power of their own, such a custom has never been seriously questioned or objected to by anyone. War Ministers and Commanding Generals can, without the slightest impropriety, transmit their orders by second lieutenants and frequently do. But when it comes to Acting as Secretary of War in his absence, then real power is exercised. I have never derived any satisfaction or pleasure out of going over the heads of any of my seniors in rank and length of service. I have no desire whatever to exercise any supervision or control over them. General Ainsworth is my senior both in age and rank and in length of service."

## DIVISION CAMPS AND COMMANDS.

In an article in Scribner's Magazine for June Capt. T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., advocates the concentration of our Army into five great camps; one in New York or Pennsylvania; one in Illinois or Indiana; one at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, one command; a fourth between Georgia and Virginia, and a fifth in California. To these it is proposed to add a Cavalry division, four regiments and six horse batteries, to be located in Texas; to furnish detachments for all the Rio Grande posts and to comprise for militia purposes Texas and Louisiana. Captain Mott says:

"The formation of these camps would be a gradual matter, covering from ten to twenty years and requiring an expenditure of from two to three million dollars a year; but the first and most urgent thing is to discuss and to get accepted the principle involved in the conception in order that no money shall, in the meantime, be devoted to new constructions not in accord with the final result desired. The center division, at Riley and Leavenworth, could be pushed to completion at once by merely diverting the money now being spent for other posts in that region. The Eastern division would be the next to receive attention, first by the acquisition of land, so that maneuvers could at once be held for the Regulars and militia of the Eastern States. The formation of the Southern and Pacific divisions would proceed in the same way. By the time the last camp was ready for occupation, ten or twenty years hence, the force of Regulars required for the Philippines and for the various Indian reservations would be reduced to a few thousand men, and these requirements need not in any way interfere with the development of the scheme.

"Each division should comprise all arms that instruction and maneuvers may constantly tend to preparation for war. The minimum peace strength of such a force would be over eight thousand men. Upon the threat of war present laws permit the President to raise the effective of each company so that on a war footing our division would have about thirteen thousand men. (It might be found advantageous to immediately add a militia brigade to the regular division; this would bring its strength to about sixteen thousand men.)

"Such a division would be equally effective for home

or foreign service, and whether acting alone or combined with other divisions, it would constitute a command adapted in every way to the needs of instruction, and it would form a school where not only subalterns, but colonels, generals, and the staff services would learn by daily, and not by occasional experience, their business in war.

"Five divisions composed as above would absorb thirty regiments of Infantry, thirty batteries of Artillery, ten companies of Signal Corps, ten companies of Engineers, and ten regiments of Cavalry; or our whole field army except two companies of Engineers and two of Signal Corps and five regiments of Cavalry.

"Of the latter one regiment must be stationed near Washington, say at Fort Myer; the other four should be organized into an independent division of Cavalry and stationed preferably in Texas. In time of war these five regiments, with one or two of volunteers, could be formed into two splendid Cavalry divisions of four or five thousand men each. One signal and one engineer company are needed for the Cavalry division, leaving one company of each for school purposes.

"To each command would be assigned a region for militia purposes, and also, if practicable, for drawing recruits, each division commander doing his own recruiting. Enough of the militia of each region must be organized into brigades to form a division which ultimately should have all the elements prescribed for the regular division.

"Meantime for maneuvers of single or combined divisions, and in case of war in the near future, the Regulars could easily furnish the militia divisions with the necessary engineers, signal corps, and cavalry. This should certainly be considered a minimum; it is well below the allowance in most armies. At this rate, a division requires two regiments, twelve batteries. The Cavalry division must also have six of horse. This makes sixty-six regular batteries in all. We now have thirty.

"Each regular division would of course have a large maneuver ground, and on this permanent installations must be made for putting the militia of the division under canvas. The war supplies of every kind for both Regular and militia division must be kept on hand at the camp.

"The training of the regular division would go on all the year round; the training of the militia division must be confined to short stated periods."

Captain Mott says further: "Divisions organized as we have outlined are most powerful fighting units. We would have five of them, regulars, always in training from major general to private, and practically ready to march at a moment's notice to the battlefield. Five more of militia could be immediately formed and shaken together on their accustomed training-grounds. Such a force seems sufficient in numbers for any emergency we are likely to meet.

"The advantages are exactly those offered by a university as compared with a district school; and this both as concerns quality and cost of the teaching. A large body of officers raises the *esprit* of the whole mass. Officers learn to know each other in the sphere of their proper labors and the seniors can directly judge, encourage, and reward their juniors. At present this acquaintance is chiefly maintained by mail.

"The opportunity to constantly handle and see handled regiments, brigades, and divisions in the open is one American officers have never had, and will never have until large permanent camps are established. Autumn maneuvers, under our present system, provide this opportunity most imperfectly. They are like examinations preceded by no course of study and recitation. To-day our instruction stops at the field officer. Who teaches a lieutenant colonel anything whatever of his future duties?

"If we have no school for forming our colonels, where are our brigadier generals taught? As for a division commander, under our system he must be born such, for there exists no machinery for manufacturing him or letting him manufacture himself, and when made there is no way of testing the strength and justness of his parts.

"A good colonel can in time make good captains and a good regiment, but fourteen of the best captains that ever marched cannot make a good colonel, and all the effort they have spent on their companies comes to naught in a battle through the faulty handling of the regiment. But a vigorous and able division commander can make good colonels, or else rid himself of the bad ones, and it is precisely this opportunity which large commands alone can provide. The 'examination for promotion' of the officers in such a camp would be on all the year round.

"For success in war there must be 'team work' among all of the arms of the Service. It is not sufficient that each be good, but all must work at every moment to a common end.

"The administration and supply of six large commands would be simplicity itself as compared with the present arrangement. We all know it is regrettable that in a vast country like ours so much of administrative detail is concentrated in Washington, but this never will be permanently changed so long as we have a large number of posts, most of which can be administered as easily from Washington as from their department headquarters. They will continue to be so administered in effect as long as we have the present system of posts. A department commander is practically as far away from his troops as a bureau chief in Washington."

The old post system now in vogue is described as a relic of past necessities, no longer required on account of Indians or other dangers, but Captain Mott evidently had not learned of our experience in San Francisco when he wrote that "the experience of the last ten years proves that the location of posts near large cities, as at Fort Sheridan, Fort Thomas, and the like, has no value for the suppression of riots, since no emergency ever arises in which the nearness of the troops constitutes a factor. Regulars are never called upon until the trouble is beyond the State forces to cope with, the machinery of law must first be put into motion and ample warning is always given of any impending necessity for their presence."

It is argued that "no more posts of one or even two regiments should be constructed; that all appropriations for new constructions (outside of Coast Artillery) should be confined to a few great camps housing not less than a division; that posts of less size should be gradually abandoned as the few large ones grow."

We should follow military principles in preparation for war rather than local preferences in anticipation of peace, and ask our legislators to give us as the unit of command a tactical division, comprising troops of all arms—an organization fitted to instruct in peace and fight in war.

In the United States proper we now have 130 posts garrisoned by 45,000 men. Of these 62 are coast forts; the other sixty-eight in the interior have complements of one, two, three, four, eight and twelve companies. At only seven posts is an entire regiment collected. Fort Leavenworth, the largest of all, has twenty-three companies belonging to five different branches of the Service. Aldershot in England is cited as a model, for U.S.

Military men "will see there a great permanent camp which represents in active operation exactly what we should have, and some day must have: a huge army post where about 27,000 men are housed, fed, clothed, equipped, instructed and maneuvered all the year around; where drills from the squad to the division and army corps may be held on twelve hours' notice; where an expedition consisting of two hundred, or two thousand, or twenty thousand men can be fitted out with the arms, ammunition, clothing, and equipment needed for work in any climate, and where the stores for such an emergency are kept ready for instant issue; so that in a space of time measured by hours these men, newly equipped from head to toe, can march out of the camp to take a train or transport."

The Aldershot provision for sergeants is one feature worthy of attention. The English sergeant is a man apart. The space which divides him from the privates is as great as that which separates him from the officers. A certain proportion of the sergeants are allowed married quarters. These married men are given an extra ration and live at home, but the mess is their club-room, where they go for a smoke, drink, or a chat with their fellow-sergeants. Unmarried sergeants have each a separate room in barracks. Since corporals are not allowed to drink with the privates, one of the rooms in the mess building is reserved for the former, the same bar serving both. In the old barracks corporals sleep with the men, but many of the new ones now provide them with separate rooms.

"Whatever may be thought in theory of this system," says Captain Mott, "it is the chief factor in giving the British army its wonderful non-commissioned officers of long service and great authority with the men. Its application to our Service would be an experiment well worth while. With our leveling instinct we give the sergeant little more than the private, yet we exact of him command and superiority over the men with whom he lives in personal intimacy. The result is that out of sight of an officer he rarely or unwillingly asserts this authority."

The English mess is the home of unmarried officers; married officers may live where they choose with their families. We are told that the British mess system offers at the outset of his career to the poorest second lieutenant means of living with simple dignity in the manner befitting an officer and gentleman. He has but one room to furnish and little baggage to transport. The mess servants, living in the building, attend to all his wants in the most comfortable way and at small expense, while heat and light cost him nearly nothing. He has a properly served table, such as no poor man living alone could afford, and which induces those habits of good breeding so important to inculcate in men just joined. He can entertain his friends pleasantly and at small cost. It discourages young officers from contracting early marriages." Captain Mott is assured on excellent authority that, with care, an Infantry lieutenant can live properly in his mess on \$750 a year; if he has \$1,200 a year he is easy, and with \$1,500 he can dress handsomely and allow himself many pleasures. He says:

"There is an evident value to the discipline and tone of a regiment in having its officers regularly take their meals together, and when all officers pass the first five or ten years of their service in daily social contact with older men the result cannot fail to be of lasting benefit."

The British authorities are not so well satisfied with their mess system as Captain Mott appears to be, if we may judge from the complaints of it we find in the English service papers.

In conclusion, Captain Mott says: "The plan outlined above is frankly an ideal one and its complete realization will require a long struggle; but it is not more difficult of accomplishment than was the plan of the Endicott board when in 1888 it outlined a scheme of military defence calling for a hundred million dollars. That project seemed at the time the mere day-dream of intelligent but idealistic men. Yet this dream now stands accomplished, and under its spell the Coast Artillery has risen from being the most inefficient and unprepared branch of the military establishment to the highest state of practical efficiency and readiness for war."

## CHANGES OF STATION.

The Secretary of War has approved a recommendation of the Chief of Staff that an order be issued directing the following changes of stations of troops:

Headquarters and two battalions of the 10th Infantry, now at Forts Wright and Lawton, to proceed to Alaska relieving the 3d; headquarters and two companies to be stationed at Seward, two companies at Gibbon and one company at each of the other stations (Davis, Liscum, Egbert and St. Michael); regimental commander to designate companies for each station.

The 3d Infantry, on being relieved, to take station: Headquarters and one battalion at Fort Lawton, two battalions (to be designated by the regimental commander) to take station at Fort Wright. Guards to care for Forts Wright and Lawton, to be provided by the Department Commander on the departure of the 10th Infantry until arrival of the 3d.

Headquarters and two battalions of the 25th Infantry, now at Fort Niobrara, to proceed to the Department of Texas to take station, one battalion (to be designated by the regimental commander) at Fort McIntosh, and the other at Fort Brown; regimental headquarters and band to go to Fort Bliss.

Two battalions of the 26th Infantry, now at Forts McIntosh and Brown, on being relieved by the 25th Infantry, to proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for station.

Battery of Siege Artillery, now at Fort Adams, to proceed by rail to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for station.

All movements to be initiated as soon after July 1 as practicable.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of May 18 from the Commanding General, Department of California, that the 2d Battalion, 12th Inf. (12 officers and 255 enlisted men), left San Francisco, Cal., on May 17 for Fort Jay, N.Y., for station.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of this date from the Commanding Officer, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., that Troop F, 14th Cav. (4 officers and 56 enlisted men), left that post on May 20 for Sequoia National Park, Cal.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram from the commanding general, Department of the East, that Co. I, 23d Inf. (one officer and sixty-three enlisted men), left Fort Niagara, N.Y., May 23, for Fort Ontario, N.Y., for station.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of May 22 from the commanding general, Department of California, that Troops K and M, 14th Cav., left Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on May 13, for Yosemite National Park, Cal.



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Lieut. Col. James A. Moss, U.S.A., A.D.C. to Lieutenant General Corbin, delivered an interesting address to the Men's League of the Second Presbyterian church, St. Louis, Mo., May 22, in which he told of his travels and experiences in the Far East while aide-de-camp to Lieutenant General Corbin. Colonel Moss told of meeting the Emperor of Japan, the Sultan of Sulu, Emilio Aguinaldo, and the Dowager Empress of China. He said that William J. Bryan was popular in the Philippines, and that he had the pleasure of escorting him through the islands during his visit in the Far East. During the course of his address Colonel Moss said: "Upon the occasion of my visit to Aguinaldo at his home in Cavite Viejo, this conversation took place: 'General, what in your opinion do the Filipinos need the most—what, in your opinion, is most essential to their welfare?' 'The question,' he replied, 'is a broad one, concerning which much could be said, but, in my opinion, the thing the Filipinos need the most, the thing most essential to their welfare, is independence—independence under American

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protection.' 'After independence under American protection, what do you consider the Filipinos need the most?' 'The establishment of agricultural banks. With such banks the farmers—the bone and sinew of a nation—would be able to get at a reasonable rate of interest money with which to improve their farms, buy farming implements, etc.' 'What do you think of the work done so far by the Americans in the Philippines?' 'As far as I know, the work of the Americans, as a whole, has been good. The board of health in Manila has done good work and the system of public education is excellent. I think the harbor works in Manila are the greatest of all the American improvements.' 'Have you retired from public life for good?' 'I am now very much interested in farming, and would like to live a private life.'"

Rear Admiral Thomas Perry, U.S.N., was retired for age on May 26. As a result of his retirement, Capt. Charles S. Sperry, President of the Naval War College at Newport becomes a rear admiral, Comdr. James H. Bull a captain, Lieut. Comdr. Frederick C. Bieg a commander, and Lieut. William D. Brotherton a lieutenant commander. Captain Sperry's duties as president of the Naval War College ceased on May 24, and on the 26th he sails for Europe as the naval attaché of the American mission to the International Red Cross convention at Geneva in June. Capt. John P. Merrell, late in command of the battleship Oregon, has been ordered to assume the duties of president of the Naval War College at Newport, and will go to that station immediately.

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## CAUSES OF RUSSIA'S DEFEAT.

Next in magnitude and difficulty to the tasks which Russia attempted in the war with Japan, all persons familiar with the handling of great armies will place the repatriation of her troops from Manchuria. The extent and character of this work can be outlined by a few simple figures. According to European military writers, there had been transported eastward over the Trans-Siberian Railway during the twenty-one months, ending Nov. 30, 1904, 20,000 officers, 1,270,000 men, 230,000 horses, 1,600 guns, and a vast amount of stores and supplies. At the date of the ratification of the Treaty of Portsmouth in October, 1905, the Russian field armies in Manchuria consisted of 12,000 officers, 917,000 men, and 200,000 horses, not counting the 13th Army Corps, which was then en route to the East. To the above aggregate should be added 74,815 Russian prisoners detained in Japan.

Deducting losses from all causes, the close of the war found Russia with approximately 900,000 officers and men in Manchuria for whom it was necessary to provide transportation by land or sea to their home country, 5,000 miles away. About 100,000 of these troops have been sent back by foreign steamers chartered for that purpose, but for the others it has been necessary to depend upon the Trans-Siberian Railway. To move this vast body of men such a great distance over a railroad poorly built and uncompletely equipped was a task which none but a genius in quartermaster work would dare to undertake, but it has been prosecuted with such consummate energy and good judgment that it will probably be completed within the ensuing two months. The manner in which it has been conducted is praised in the strongest terms by European writers, and the whole performance will be recognized as one of the most admirable of Russian achievements in connection with the late war.

With hostilities ended and the Russian armies brought back from their disastrous campaign, the more thoughtful officers of those armies are seriously inquiring as to the real causes of their defeat. One of these, a general officer whose name is not given, is publishing a series of articles on this subject in the Russki Invalid, in which he speaks with singular force and frankness. He passes over all matters of minor consequence; whether the fault lay with the commander-in-chief, with his subordinate officers, or with the men, does not interest him. The real cause of the Russian defeat, he contends, lies deeper—in a word, he declares, it lies in the nation itself. With the Russians, he remarks, there is no connection between policy and strategy. In the Far East, he continues, they simply attempted to institute and carry through a vigorous policy by "bluff" alone and without the force at hand to make the game successful. In his opinion, it would have been far better for Russia had she retreated in time from the false and untenable position into which her unsupported policy had led her, for thus she would have been saved the loss of prestige and the disaster, moral and material, resulting from demands which she was unable to enforce. Her military leaders, he continues, ignored the important fact that strategy is wholly dependent upon policy, and they failed because they instituted a bold and energetic policy without creating the armed force to enforce it.

Going still deeper, the author of these striking articles declares that the broadest reason for the Russian defeat lies in the fact that military service is loathed and shunned by the people, and that the educated classes are virtually unrepresented in the rank and file of the army. They lack patriotism, he declares, they consider themselves under no obligation to engage in national defense, and by many military service is looked upon as servitude. The result of this widespread hatred of military service among the intelligent is that the government is compelled to recruit its armies from the ignorant moujiks, and a state of society which makes it necessary to leave the defense of the empire to those classes tends to prevent the growth of the true military spirit. What is needed, the author goes on to say, is a diligent, practical effort to inculcate the military spirit in the young.



Boys at school should be taught that to help defend their country is a privilege and a sacred obligation, not a hideous task to be avoided. The moujik, ignorant, stolid and unimaginative, who has never thought of his military obligations until forced into the ranks and who is destitute of the instinct of patriotism, is not the material of which the true soldier is made, and after four years of army service he is rarely anything more than a mere machine.

Clearly, the author of these articles has traced to its origin the real cause of the Russian disaster, and besides that he has indicated the processes by which the military regeneration of the empire must be effected. The Russians made the fatal error of mistaking military resources for military strength, and they suffered the consequences. The lesson of that tragic experience can hardly fail to impress itself upon the Russian mind. It is, in brief, that a nation which lacks the real military spirit or in which that spirit is stifled by unwise government cannot win in war against a nation in which that spirit is carefully fostered. The seed which blossomed into Japanese victory on the plains of Manchuria was planted years ago in the minds of Japanese boys at school. Those boys were taught every day of their lives that military service is manly, honorable, and ennobling. They were brought up to believe that obedience, frugality, cleanliness, sobriety and love of country were solemn obligations. They were made to feel that service in the army was a priceless privilege, and that the denial of that privilege was a hardship and a reproach. Under this broad and comprehensive training the army absorbed the affection and devotion of the nation—in a large sense, the army was the nation—and when it went to war it was ready not merely in organization, method and equipment, but in spirit, and with a purpose which the inert, spiritless, ignorant legions of the enemy could never withstand.

Great political reforms are under way in Russia, and through them we may confidently expect a rehabilitation of the military institutions of the empire. The creation of a popular legislative assemblage whereby the people are enabled to participate to some degree in the affairs of government will gradually increase popular interest in the military service. The first need of the Russian nation is a far-reaching system of education, and the operation of such a system cannot fail to awaken the military spirit. It is through the tortuous processes of intellectual development and an educational propaganda teaching the service in defense of the empire is the highest duty of the citizen that Russia must seek an army which in loyalty, patriotism and resourcefulness shall be worthy of her material greatness.

If it be true, as reported in cable despatches to the daily press, that General Stoessel, the Russian commander who surrendered Port Arthur to the Japanese, has been condemned to death by a court-martial for that act, the fact will provoke an animated discussion in professional circles as to the justification or lack of justification for his conduct. Stoessel's command for the defense of Port Arthur numbered about 80,000 men and as the siege dragged along with the Japanese steadily advancing their lines, he declared: "Port Arthur will be my tomb." At last, however, and, it is said against the protest of nearly all his officers, he decided to yield, and his last message to the Czar was: "We shall be obliged to capitulate, but everything is in the hands of God. We have suffered fearful losses. Great sovereign, pardon us. We have done everything humanly possible. Judge us, but be merciful. Nearly eleven months of uninterrupted struggles have exhausted us. Only one-fourth of the garrison is alive, and of this number the majority are sick, and, being obliged to act on the defensive, without even short intervals for repose, are worn to shadows." Stoessel's statement as to the condition of his troops is flatly contradicted by observers who saw them march out of Port Arthur after the surrender. They say that they looked exceedingly well fed. It is also alleged that he could have subsisted them two or three months longer with the supplies at his disposal and that he had enough munitions of war to last quite as long. His surrender gave Nogi a free hand to lead his besieging army northward for the brilliant campaign which ended with the Japanese victory at Mukden. Whether the final result would have been different if Stoessel had held out two or three months longer, thus compelling Nogi to continue the siege and give the Russians in the north time to get themselves into better fighting trim, is problematical, but he can scarcely have failed to realize that his surrender on January 1, 1905, would enormously increase the peril to Kuropatkin in the north if not actually insure the defeat of the Russian campaign. The condition of the Russian armies in northern Manchuria appears to have been improving up to the time of the fall of Port Arthur. The question is whether duty required that Stoessel should hold on and give them further time to get into shape for offensive operations. This matter has yet to be explained, but it lends force to President Roosevelt's recent remark that "the commander who refuses to surrender never has to make explanations."

Elsewhere in this issue we give an account of the last of an interesting series of rifle contests between a team of midshipmen and National Guardsmen. A study of the scores show that midshipmen have developed remarkable shooting strength, which increased with each contest. They met unusually strong teams and, although defeating only one of the three, their skill with the rifle shows rare merit, especially with the famed shooters

of the 71st N.Y. In the first match, shot on May 5, the midshipmen defeated a team selected from the entire Maryland National Guard by forty-nine points, scoring 1,862 points against 1,813 made by Maryland. In the second match, shot on May 12, against a team selected from the District of Columbia National Guard, the midshipmen, although showing great improvement, were defeated by the District of Columbia team by forty-eight points, scoring 2,280, against 2,328 by the District of Columbia. The midshipmen, it will be seen, made 418 points better than they did in the first match. The last match was shot on May 19 with a team from the 71st N.Y. The team from the midshipmen in this eclipsed all their previous records, and made twenty points more than they did in the previous match. The 71st men, however, won the match with fifty points to spare, but the midshipmen have the satisfaction of being defeated by one of the most skilled regimental teams in America, the only one that is about on a par with it, namely, the team of the 7th N.Y. We respectfully call the attention of the authorities of the Military Academy to this performance of "Uncle Sam's web-feet."

The method of selecting the Army Cavalry team that will compete this year in the National Match at Sea Girt, N.J., will be radically different from that employed in previous years. Instead of selecting the marksmen with the best records upon the close of the division contests, thirty-six of the best shots in the Cavalry branch, selected from those organizations which are serving in the United States and which are not under orders for the Philippines, have been directed to report to Major Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav., at Fort Keogh, Mont., not later than June 4. Each individual will then have practice for about a month, when the members of the team, with alternates, will be chosen from those having the highest averages. The team so selected will then be given about two months of practice in which to perfect its shooting, when it will report at Sea Girt, N.J., in time to compete in the National Match. It is expected that those who fail to make the team will be able to return to their proper stations in time to enter the division contests. It is believed that the Cavalry team has failed to be among the "toppers," in the matches heretofore, for the reason that it has not had sufficient practice, while it is believed that it has also suffered materially because the allowance for the carbine, as against the rifle, has not been sufficient. The former is by no means as effective as the latter at the 800 and 1,000-yard ranges. It is understood that the team will shoot with the Krag rifle this year.

The War Department has not yet received the report of the court of inquiry which has been investigating the case of Lieut. V. W. Boller, 20th U.S. Inf., which has been holding up the nominations of approximately forty second lieutenants of Infantry. As we stated in a recent issue, the Senate has confirmed the nominations of those eighteen second lieutenants of Infantry, to be first lieutenants, who immediately followed Boller on the lineal list, but owing to the uncertainty with regard to his case and the complication that has arisen as a result of the suspension of Lieut. H. W. Bathiany, 3d U.S. Inf., the War Department has not issued commissions to the eighteen lieutenants confirmed, nor has it sent to the Senate the nominations of the other second lieutenants following Bathiany who are entitled to promotion, but whose cases, of course, are indirectly dependent upon the settlement of the Boller case. It was stated at the War Department this week that the report of the court of inquiry in the Boller case should reach the Department some time next week, when it will be acted upon by the Secretary of War, probably before the adjournment of Congress. If the court finds that the examining board which found Boller morally disqualified for promotion was not justified in its findings and this report is sustained by the Secretary of War, Boller may still head the list of those second lieutenants entitled to promotion to the grade of first lieutenant so long held up by the War Department.

It is already evident that among the questions to be considered at the next peace conference at The Hague those relating to naval interests will be specially important. Equally if not more important is the question as to who is to enforce the decrees of the conference after they are submitted. The naval questions to be discussed by the conference include the following: The bombardment of ports by fleets, the laying of mines, the conversion of merchant vessels into auxiliary cruisers, the treatment of the private property of belligerents at sea, the period of grace during which the shipping of a belligerent may be permitted to remain in a neutral harbor, and the problem of contraband. There is no mention of the facilities which may be granted by neutrals to belligerent warships. The British Navy League Journal says that no positive result of the slightest practical value is to be expected from the conference, so far as naval matters are concerned, and there is certain to be considerable friction over some of the questions, as Germany takes one view, and will seek to obtain Continental support for it, while England takes the opposite side.

Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 30th U.S. Inf., in an article on "Physical Culture and Physical Training in the Army," which appears in the Journal of the Infantry Association, protests against the practice of permitting enlisted men to engage in the most trying contests on field days without regard for the age, service and physical conditions of

the men. He holds also that conditions of climate and altitude should be considered in regulating such contests. At present, a recruit fresh from New York or some other point virtually at sea level is allowed to enter the relay race or quarter mile run within a month of his arrival, say at Fort Douglas, Utah, or Fort Huachuca, Arizona, nearly 5,000 feet above the sea level, which must prove injurious in many cases. "I have never heard," says Captain Palmer, "of any limit to the number of events any one man may enter on any one Army field day, save, in too many instances, the dangerous limit of his own entire physical endurance. Such supreme efforts without previous gradual training, unless the soldier be remarkably strong, result disastrously, to the heart and lungs particularly, and may cause a physical breakdown from which the man will never recover. For just such reasons as this, skilled trainers, with regulations governing all such points, should be placed in charge of the physical culture of the soldier."

The final examinations at the Army Medical School in Washington have been completed and all the men who were able to take the examination have been declared proficient. Contract Surgeons Albert G. Love and Harold W. Jones have been found proficient with honor. The following is the standing of the class in the order of merit: Contract Surgs. Albert G. Love, Harold W. Jones, Omar W. Pinkston, Hermon E. Hasseltine, Henry J. Nichols, Mathew A. Reasoner, Oswald F. Henning, Lucius L. Hopwood and Charles E. Freeman; Major Vernon J. Hooper, surgeon, Michigan National Guard; Contract Surgs. Ferdinand Schmitter, Laurence P. Desmond, Henry B. McIntyre, Howard A. Reed and Thomas F. Dubigg. Contract Surg. John R. Hicks is sick in the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and was not able to take the final examination. He will be given a special examination as soon as he is returned to duty. The final examination to determine the fitness of these contract surgeons for appointment as assistant surgeons in the U.S. Army will be held June 1 to 11. One of the brightest members of this class, Contract Surg. Albert H. Wilton, died this week at the Army General Hospital in Washington from pneumonia.

Comdr. William H. H. Southerland, commanding the fleet of American gunboats around Santo Domingo, informed the Navy Department on May 23 that rebels had attacked the fort at Macoris, one of the ports on the north side of the island, released a few prisoners there, presumably revolutionists, and had then withdrawn from the town. Commander Southerland added that American interests were uninjured. The Dominican situation is giving the administration in Washington much trouble. Another revolution is most undesirable, but there is every indication that the exiles of the last affair in San Domingo are planning for a general outbreak to down President Caceres and replace ex-President Morales as the executive of Santo Domingo. The Navy Department has instructed Commander Southerland to keep a sharp watch for filibusterers and vessels carrying arms and munitions of war into Santo Domingo. The headquarters of the revolutionists appear to be at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. Here, it is supposed, are ex-President Morales, Jimenez, leader of the Jiministas party and commander-in-chief of the losing side in the last revolution, and Sanchez, formerly the Dominican secretary of state under Morales.

Very shortly the War Department will promulgate the highly important order appointing permanent boards for the various arms of the Service for the examination of officers for promotion. Some weeks ago we published a full synopsis of this order, which has been very little amended since that time. As it will be issued, the order will provide that officers of the Field Artillery shall be examined by a special board at Fort Riley, Kan., and officers of the Coast Artillery by a special board at Fort Monroe, Va., only. There will be no Coast Artillery board at Presidio, San Francisco, as originally intended. The order will provide that officers serving with the Field Artillery shall be examined technically with regard to that branch of the Service and only generally in subjects relating especially to Coast Artillery, and that officers of the Coast Artillery shall be examined technically in Coast Artillery subjects and only generally in Field Artillery subjects. The Cavalry board will be at Fort Riley and the Infantry board at Fort Leavenworth. No change has been made in the location of the permanent boards for the examination of staff officers.

The War Department is very much gratified with the interest shown by the militia of the various States in the exercises which it is proposed to hold this summer at the seven brigade camps, to be located at American Lake, Wash.; at Indianapolis, at Fort D. A. Russell, at Fort Riley, at Chickamauga, at Mount Gretna, Pa., and at Austin, Texas. It has been decided to substitute Mount Gretna, Pa., for Plattsburg Barracks, which does not offer sufficient facilities for the accommodation of large bodies of troops.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 19, pages 1070 and 1071, we published diagrams prepared at the War Department by Brigadier General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, showing how the elimination bill would operate. It appears that these diagrams have not been fully understood and the War Department has sent an additional communication to Congress explaining them more fully.



## THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed H.R. 1997, and the House has passed H.R. 9297, of like tenor; each bill provides for the relief of Henry E. Rhoades, assistant engineer, U.S. Navy, retired, and reads: "Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to transfer Asst. Engr. Henry E. Rhoades, upon the retired list of the U.S. Navy, from the half-pay list to the seventy-five per cent. pay list of retired officers, under Section 1588 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to take effect from the date of his retirement."

The Senate has passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$30 to the widow of Capt. John B. Nixon, 24th U.S. Inf.; \$25 to the widow of Lieut. John T. Sullivan, U.S.N.; \$30 to the widow of Lieut. Comdr. Moses S. Stuyvesant, U.S.N.; \$30 to the widow of Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 9th U.S. Inf.; \$30 and \$2 for each minor child to the widow of Capt. Albert S. Scott, 13th U.S. Inf., war with Spain; \$24 to William E. Holloway, late second lieutenant, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service; \$20 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., and \$16 to the widow of Hospital Steward Augustus Pohlars, U.S.A.

The Senate on May 23 passed S. 5675, to pay Major Seymour Howell, U.S.A., retired, the sum of \$2,000, paid by him into the Treasury in liquidation of a deficiency in his accounts as paymaster at Manila, P.I., caused by robbery committed in March, 1900, by some person or persons unknown while he was in the field paying five regiments of Infantry, two troops of Cavalry, thirty-eight detachments, and sick men in various hospitals scattered over the island of Luzon.

The Senate has passed H.R. 15332, to incorporate the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in the District of Columbia.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported S. 2668, to regulate the retirement of certain veterans of the Civil War, with the recommendation that it pass, amended by inserting after the word "retired," "on account of wounds for disability incident to the Service." The purpose of this bill is to give to officers who served with credit during the Civil War, and who were placed on the retired list under the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, one grade above that held by them at the time of such retirement. The act of 1890 is general and applies to the whole Army without reference to Civil War service, the committee says. It does not contemplate conferring a gratuitous grade or any other special benefit. Under it officers without Civil War records are entitled to precisely the same advanced grade at the time of retirement as are officers with Civil War records. The officers retired under the law of 1890 were not retired with advanced rank under that act until their right to promotion to the grade upon which they were retired had actually accrued. The officers with Civil War records retired under the Act of 1890 who would be affected by the proposed legislation are eighteen majors and eleven captains. To advance these one grade would involve an annual cost of \$14,835. In the opinion of the committee, it was the intention of Congress to advance these Civil War veterans one grade by the Act of April 23, 1904. It was the evident purpose of this act to give the gratuitous grade to officers of the Civil War service who retired under the Act of 1890, the rank not given to officers who had no Civil War record. The Act of 1890 relates to the whole Army, while the Act of 1904 relates to the promotion of a special class of officers as a reward for service during the Civil War. Under the Act of 1890 officers were retired at a rank which at the time of retirement had actually accrued, while the Act of 1904 gave a gratuitous grade above that rank to officers of the Civil War service. This is in keeping with the policy of Congress to treat officers who had service in the Civil War with special and deserved consideration, and to carry out that evident purpose the present bill should be passed.

The following amendments intended to be proposed for the Naval Appropriation bill have been submitted to the Senate: By Mr. Piles: To appropriate \$120,000 for telephone system, central power plant, officers' quarters, and other improvements at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. By Mr. Mallory: To appropriate \$1,200 for a bookkeeper and \$1,000 for a receiving and shipping clerk in the office of the general storekeeper, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; also to insert the following: "The pay and allowances of civil engineers and assistant civil engineers shall be the same as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for naval constructors and assistant naval constructors: Provided, That the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks shall be selected from the corps of civil engineers of the Navy and shall have had not less than seven years of active service." By Mr. Gearin: "That in any benefit by the Navy personnel Act of March 3, 1899, there shall be no discrimination, through the accident of date, between officers of the Navy and Marine Corps with Union war service who were transferred to the retired list prior to said Act and officers with like service so transferred subsequently thereto."

The following amendments intended to be proposed to the Naval Appropriation bill were submitted to the Senate on May 23: By Mr. Dick: "Provided, That hereafter the pay and allowances of chaplains shall be the same, rank for rank, as is or may be provided by law for officers of the line and of the Medical and Pay Corps, all of whom shall hereafter receive the same pay on shore duty as is now provided for sea duty: And provided further, That the present pay and allowances of any officer now in the Navy shall not be reduced." By Mr. McCumber: To appropriate \$35,000 for the reclamation of that portion of the naval station at Honolulu, Hawaii, known as the "Reef." By Mr. Martin: To appropriate \$25,000 for the maintenance of the naval training station at St. Helena, Va.; also to appropriate \$140,000 for the construction of a new brass and iron foundry at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. By Mr. Elkins: To appropriate \$261,075 for the construction of a brass and iron foundry at the New York Navy Yard, N.Y.

The Army Appropriation bill is still in conference, but most of the important items have been decided upon and it is not expected that there will be any serious disagreement now between the conferees representing the House and Senate. Enlisted men of the Army will be very much interested to know that there are two important provisions in the bill which have passed both the House and the Senate and therefore over which there is no disagreement and which when they become law will vitally affect them. These provisions, which Paymaster General Dodge of the Army is responsible for getting into the bill and which will take effect as soon as the bill becomes a law, follow: "That hereafter enlisted men qualifying as expert riflemen shall receive in addition to their pay \$3 per month; those qualifying as sharpshooters, \$2 per month; and those qualifying as marksmen \$1 per month,

under such regulation as the Secretary of War may prescribe. Provided, further, that so much of Section 4819, Revised Statutes, as requires that twelve and one-half cents per month be deducted from the pay of retired enlisted men of the Army and passed to the credit of the commissioners of the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, be and the same is, hereby repealed."

The House on May 21 passed H.J. Res. 158, amending Section 2 of joint resolution approved July 1, 1902, construing the Act of June 27, 1890. The resolution, as Mr. Sibley explained, "is merely an expression of the intention of the House in the passage of the joint resolution approved July 1, 1902. It is construing the Act of June 27, 1890, which provided that in the administration of the pension laws any enlisted man or commissioned officer of the Army—soldiers—or any appointed or enlisted man or commissioned officer of the Navy or Marine Corps, who had been dismissed from the Service and then re-enlisted without bounty, and had served for six months or more, shall be held and construed to have been honorably discharged from all similar contracts. The Secretary of the Interior has made a ruling in respect to the word 'similar,' holding it as 'identical.'"

The House has passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish brass cannon to the General Howell Post, No. 31, Grand Army of the Republic, of Woodbury, N.J.

The House Committee on Claims reported adversely S. 290, to amend the Act approved March 15, 1878, entitled, "An act for the relief of William A. Hammond, late surgeon general of the Army." The committee reported without amendment S. 1933, for the relief of George T. Pettengill, lieutenant, U.S.A.

The House has received a letter from the Acting Secretary of War, recommending legislation for the relief of Capt. Frank D. Ely, on account of certain checks lost in transit; also submitting a request for a credit in settlement of accounts of Capt. George H. Cameron, U.S.A., to reimburse him for payment made on a mistaken construction of the law.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6215, Mr. Martin.—To correct the naval record of Joseph Alfred Guthrie.

S. 6220, Mr. Dryden.—To provide for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg to commemorate the services of the Signal Corps of the U.S. Army during the war of the rebellion.

S. 6253, Mr. Martin.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to enter into contract with J. W. Hicks and H. D. Chapman for use in the naval service of so many of the friction handwheels patented by them for use in conjunction with the sights in sighting guns, as may be necessary, paying therefor a royalty amounting to not more than twenty per centum of the cost of the article.

H.R. 19619, Mr. Campbell.—To provide a service pension for the survivors of the late War of the Rebellion.

## NAVY BILL AS PASSED.

The Naval Appropriation bill as it was passed by the House is now before the Senate Committee. Except for a few changes heretofore noted, the bill is as reported by the House Naval Committee and published in our issue of May 5, page 1,009. The following provisions have been added:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in recruiting seamen, ordinary seamen, or apprentice seamen, unless a certificate of birth or written evidence, other than his own statement, satisfactory to the recruiting officer, showing the applicant to be of age required by naval regulations, shall be presented with the application for enlistment.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of shells or projectiles, except for shells or projectiles purchased in accordance with the terms and conditions of proposals submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to all of the manufacturers of shells and projectiles and upon bids received in accordance with the terms and requirements of such proposals. All shells and projectiles shall conform to the standards prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Toward the construction of buildings at the naval training station, Great Lakes, \$750,000: Provided, That before any part of this sum is expended complete plans shall be prepared and approved by the Secretary of the Navy covering the contemplated new buildings at the naval training station, Great Lakes, which plans shall involve a total expenditure of not more than \$2,000,000; and provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy shall pay a fair and reasonable price for the plans herein provided for, in no event to exceed three and one-half per centum of the estimated cost of the improvements, and that thereafter no money shall be expended or obligation incurred for architects except that the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to employ, in his discretion, a consulting architect at a compensation not exceeding \$5,000 per annum.

No person shall be admitted for instruction at the Naval Academy at Annapolis from any foreign country except upon authority of law hereafter enacted.

Provided, That any bid for the construction of any of said vessels upon the Pacific coast shall have a differential of four per centum in its favor, which shall be considered by the Secretary of the Navy in awarding contracts for the construction of said vessels.

Following is the new Navy ration provided for in this bill:

Provided, That Sections 1580 and 1581, Revised Statutes, be amended to read as follows:

Section 1580. The Navy ration shall consist of the following daily allowance of provisions to each person: One pound and a quarter of salt or smoked meat, with three ounces of dried or six ounces of canned or preserved fruit, and three gills of beans or peas, or twelve ounces of flour or one pound of preserved meat, with three ounces of dried or six ounces of canned or preserved fruit, and eight ounces of rice or twelve ounces of canned vegetables, or six ounces of desiccated vegetables; together with one pound of biscuit, two ounces of butter, four ounces of sugar, two ounces of coffee or cocoa, or one-half ounce of tea and one ounce of condensed milk or evaporated cream; and a weekly allowance of one-quarter pound of macaroni, four ounces of cheese, four ounces of tomatoes, one-half pint of vinegar or sauce, one-quarter pint of pickles, one-quarter pint of molasses, four ounces of salt, one-half ounce of pepper, one-eighth ounce of spices, and one-half ounce of dry mustard. Seven pounds of lard, or a suitable substitute, shall be allowed for every hundred pounds of flour issued as bread, and such quantities of yeast and flavoring extracts as may be necessary.

Section 1581. The following substitution for the components of the ration may be made when deemed necessary by the senior officer present in command: "For one and one-quarter pounds of salt or smoked meat or one pound of preserved meat, one and three-quarter pounds of fresh meat or fresh fish, or eight eggs; in lieu of the articles usually issued with salt, smoked or preserved meat, one and three-quarter pounds of fresh vegetables; for one pound of biscuit, one and one-quarter pounds of soft bread or eighteen ounces of flour; for three gills of beans or peas, twelve ounces of flour; eight ounces of rice or other starch food, or twelve ounces of canned vegetables; for one pound of condensed milk or evaporated cream, one quart of fresh milk; for three ounces of dried or six ounces of canned or preserved fruit, nine ounces of fresh fruit; and for twelve ounces of flour or eight ounces

of rice or other starch food, or twelve ounces of canned vegetables, three gills of beans or peas; in lieu of the weekly allowance of one-quarter pound of macaroni, four ounces of cheese, one-half pint of vinegar or sauce, one-quarter pint of pickles, one-quarter pint of molasses, and one-eighth ounce of spices, three pounds of sugar, or one and a half pounds of condensed milk, or one pound of coffee, or one and a half pounds of canned fruit, or four pounds of fresh vegetables, or four pounds of flour.

"An extra allowance of one ounce of coffee or cocoa, two ounces of sugar, four ounces of hard bread or its equivalent, and four ounces of preserved meat or its equivalent shall be allowed to enlisted men of the engineer and dynamo force who stand night watches between eight o'clock post meridian and eight o'clock antemeridian, under steam."

## THE IMPROVEMENTS AT WEST POINT.

General Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, appeared before the Senate Military Committee, May 16, to explain some of the appropriations asked for in the Academy bill. An addition of \$500 to the pay of the instructors of ordnance, and the instructor of hygiene, would put them on the same plane with the other two heads of departments and conduce to their contentment. Extra pay for a first sergeant of Artillery, and a plumber's helper, and \$1,500 for a master mechanic, were also asked for. One thousand dollars is asked for table linen and equipment for the cadet mess, now assessed upon the cadets; \$5,520 for the children's schools; \$5,000 for a brick stable in connection with the soldiers' hospital; \$2,000 for the post cemetery, are other items asked for. It was also asked that the appropriation for improvements be extended \$1,700,000, and Secretary Taft appeared to support General Mills in his request for this increase. It was explained that Congress had cut the original estimate \$1,246,000. Secretary Taft said: "We have gone ahead and adjusted our plans, under specific orders to General Mills and the others who have control of the plans, in order that we may construct buildings under our present plan within the limit of the appropriation now made. But we have done that by cutting off, for instance, a riding hall, that we think, for the needs of the institution, ought to be a certain number of feet in length—we have cut that down with the idea that by taking out the end wall we can go on and increase that should Congress in the future authorize the original appropriation, as we think it ought."

The Chairman: "How many cadets have you?" General Mills: "At present 448. The maximum is about 522, but at this time of the year they are falling out. They report in June, and then about the first of September they commence to fall out."

Senator Pettus: "How much of the general appropriation has been spent, or about how much?"

General Mills: "I can give it to you exactly. About \$2,000,000 was made available—\$2,300,000 altogether, and of that we are obligated to the extent of \$2,284,000. In process of construction now there is the Cavalry barracks, the Artillery barracks, the Cavalry stables, the Artillery stables, the Artillery gun shed, the new cadet barracks, a number of sets of officers' quarters, the heating and lighting plant, and the post administration building. By the end of June almost this entire \$2,000,000 will be expended. It is obligated, allotted, and contracts are made covering it."

Senator Warner: "You have no completed work yet, have you?"

General Mills: "No, sir; but something approaching completion. We are preserving all the old buildings we can. We preserve the old cadet mess hall, the library, and academic building, and the cadet barracks. They are the main and important buildings. The gymnasium is the only good building that was taken down. That was taken down because it would cost to extend it almost as much as it will to build a new building; and if it were to be extended the site is such that it could not be satisfactorily extended. Besides, that site is needed for another building. The new cadet quarters are up to the first story, and we hope to have them completed by the first of November. The cadets are now living in a very crowded condition, the majority of them living three in a room intended for two only."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on May 24 finished consideration of the Military Academy bill, and the report will be made to the Senate as soon as it can be prepared. The original provision of the House bill appropriating \$1,700,000 for completing and improving the Academy at West Point was adopted.

## CADETS VISIT FORT HANCOCK.

Some interesting gun tests were witnessed by the first class of cadets from West Point at Sandy Hook, N.J., on May 19, under the direction of Col. Charles S. Smith, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. The cadets first went to Batteries Richardson and Bloomfield, where the armament was inspected under the direction of Capt. E. D. Bricker, U.S.A. Lieut. R. VanD. Corput, Art. Corps, was in charge of the firing of the twelve-inch breech-loading rifle No. 1, model 1900. One round was fired at a maximum range of 10,000 yards, using smokeless powder, and one round using brown prismatic powder. Major B. W. Dunn, Lieut. L. B. Moody, and Sergeant Hunt were in charge of the explosion of a mine buried in sand 1,700 yards down the beach. The twelve-inch breech-loading mortar at Ordnance Proof Battery was fired, throwing a torpedo shell loaded with high explosive three thousand yards at an elevation of sixty degrees. Capt. T. L. Ames, U.S.A., was in charge. After inspecting the rapid-fire gun batteries on the left flank of Battery Alexander the cadets inspected the mining casemate in the old dynamite gun battery to see the method of operating mines. Capt. E. O. Sarratt, Art. Corps, was in charge. The cadets also inspected the sixteen-inch gun and twelve-inch armor plates which were recently put under test. Capt. D. Skerrett, Art. Corps, was in charge of firing the mortars from Battery McCook. The range of this firing was 7,000 yards at an elevation of forty-five degrees. The projectiles thrown weighed 800 pounds. The cadets also inspected the comparative firing from a seven-inch howitzer, in charge of Lieut. L. B. Moody; sub-caliber practice with ten-inch guns, Capt. Wright Smith, Art. Corps, in charge; six-inch rapid-fire gun, Capt. E. D. Bricker in charge; semi-automatic fifteen-pounder gun, Lieut. L. J. McNair in charge; semi-automatic six-pounder, under Lieut. H. F. Colley, Ord. Dept.; three-inch Service field gun, firing ten rounds shrapnel, Captain Ames, Ord. Dept., in charge; pom-pom gun, firing ten rounds, and 30-caliber Vickers-Maxim automatic machine gun, Lieutenant McNair, Ord. Dept., commanding.

What was probably the most spectacular feature of the day's program was the blowing up by a submarine mine of a sham cruiser, thirty feet long, made of wood and



canvas and painted drab, with the word Dreadnought in large white letters. After the cadets had inspected the target it was towed to a position over a mine. A spark flew out of the switch on shore and instantly a column of water spouted skyward, and the Dreadnought's bow was blown to atoms.

#### NAVY MEN GIVE A SHOW.

The benefit performance at Belasco's theater, New York city, May 22, given by officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet, in aid of the San Francisco sufferers, was a great success both financially and also as to the ability of the performers. The show was limited to Service talent, which had been drawn from minstrel companies of different vessels, and it was largely a Navy audience, which was filled with enthusiasm for the performers. Among those in the boxes were Rear Admiral Evans, Capt. John E. Pillsbury and Mrs. Pillsbury, Mrs. Graham and Miss Graham, Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Mrs. Brownson, and Miss Brownson, and Lieutenant Fremont. The box of Rear Admiral Evans was draped with his blue pennant, that of Rear Admiral Brownson with the flag of the crimson field. The whole performance smacked of the flavor of the sea, and every number made a hit. Some theatrical people who dropped in admitted that they had seen professional performances not half so good, and they hinted that some well known vaudeville artists had better go to sea in a warship and return to the stage after they had learned their business.

The first number was a sentimental song by Quartermaster Upham of the Pennsylvania. That song and the playing of the mandolin and guitar club, made up of the men from all the ships, under the leadership of Lieut. H. S. Berry, U.S.M.C., of the Missouri, suggested nothing else but the delights of being a naval officer and sitting on deck on a moonlight night with the ship going through a smooth Southern sea and the men forward pouring out harmony. Quartermaster F. H. Mosgrove, of the Kentucky, walked a slack wire. It threw him several times, but no more enthusiastic audience ever cheered one on to victory. And when he had at last succeeded in taming the bucking wire so far as to let him resume his cast off working suit while still tethered on it, the whole house was his. Yeoman S. O. Thatcher, of the Pennsylvania, did a donkey monologue. Ensign W. E. Whitehead, of the Maine, did wizard tricks with professional dexterity. Musician E. Hebel, of the Maine, gave some more Southern sea cruising thrills with his cornet solos, and then Captain Lay marched on with some marines from the West Virginia for an exhibition drill. The drill was quick and sharp, without a flaw. The biograph showed everything that happens to a tar from the time he applies at a recruiting station until he gets aboard and has his sea legs on. Later on in the show the biograph showed the battleship Indiana in action. Midshipman L. B. Anderson, of the Missouri, swung Indian clubs. Machinist Smith, of the Maryland, the strong man of the Navy, put full beer kegs or men or anything he found handy up above his head, and other men jumped on his expanded chest without caving it an inch. Fireman Nelson, a contortionist from the same ship, tied himself into double diamond knots and other sea tangles. Tom Ackerman, the jolly oiler from the Pennsylvania, sang the original song, "Keep on the Target," written for the show by Lieut. L. A. Cotten, U.S.N. The following was the first verse:

In our Navy to-day, oh, the very quickest way

By which a man can win promotion

Is to pick out a spot and hit it every shot

And not shoot all o'er the ocean.

Now the sight setter, too, must be accurate and true,

For the captain of the crew has as much as he can do.

They must all work together if they wish to make a score.

A single man can knock it out as easily as four.

So drill, boys, drill, "kick pong" with a will.

Ordinary Seaman Katzenberger and Able Seaman Hennessey, both of the Maine, gave a lively boxing exhibition. Lieutenant Doyle, of the Kentucky, was time-keeper, and Midshipman Whiting, of the West Virginia, was referee. The bantams fought hard and fast to the especial delight of sailors and marines in the top gallery. Seamen Wilson, Jackson, Spence and Burns, from the Kearsarge, emerged from a stage watermelon singing plantation songs, but they wouldn't come often enough to suit the audience. Neither would the buck dancers, Gilbert, Ryan, Jones, Pease and Marshall, from the Indiana, Kearsarge, Missouri and Kentucky. A picked crew from the Kentucky, in command of Lieutenant Doyle, gave a five-inch gun drill. They fired from a stage turret and kept on the target. That seemed so real that the audience kept very still, and when one of the gun crew toppled over and was removed from the turret on a stretcher a woman sobbed. Midshipman John C. Sweeney, of the Maine, appeared in the finale as "Miss Columbia" between a sailor and a marine. Sweeney's name, at his own request, was not on the program, for he had the only female part in the whole show and he evidently hoped that two yellow curls would disguise him. But they didn't. Those in the audience who knew him roared when the curtain went up; somebody yelled "Sweeney!" and the sad smile of "Miss Columbia" attracted as much attention as the red uniform of the leader of the combined bands of the fleet. The officer of the stage, who had general charge of the whole performance, was Lieut. W. F. Crosley, Admiral Evans's flag lieutenant. The amount realized for the San Francisco fund was about \$1,200. This is in substance an account of the performance as reported by the N.Y. Sun.

#### RELIEF WORK OF THE NAVY COMMENDED.

The Navy Department on May 18 and 19 sent letters of commendation to the following officers of the Navy and Marine Corps praising them for their action on the occasion of the recent catastrophe in San Francisco: Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Williams, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Lopez, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Morgan, Lieut. F. N. Freeman, Lieut. L. R. Sargent, Ensign Caspar Goodrich, Ensign Wallace Bertholf, Ensign R. C. Davis, Midshipman J. E. Pond, Midshipman S. W. Wallace, P.A. Paym, Henry de F. Mel, Chief Btsn. D. Moriarty, War. Mach. O. Johnson, Lieut. S. W. Brewster, Marine Corps; Lieuts. A. Stokes and F. A. Udell, Marine Corps; Lieut. W. E. Smith, Marine Corps; Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Holcombe, Comdr. Lucien Young, Captain Holmes, retired; Lieut. Col. Karmany, Marine Corps; Lieutenant Dodd and Gunner Hull. A letter was addressed to Rear Admiral Goodrich, commanding the Pacific Squadron, commending him for the manner in which he handled the situation from a naval point of view, and expressing the appreciation of the Navy Department of the prompt and effective measures taken by him in rendering assistance

to the destitute city as a result of which the Department feels great gratification.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry on May 19 directed commendatory letters to the bluejackets of the United States Navy who have recently been reported to the Navy Department as having distinguished themselves, or acted meritoriously, in the care and succor of the injured at San Francisco after the earthquake and fire of April 18. Additional reports received by the Navy Department recently indicated that the aid given by the Navy in the dangerous work of endeavoring to stop the spread of the conflagration by dynamiting buildings in the path of flame; in succoring and caring for the destitute and sick, and in getting supplies to the hungry, was most material.

In a letter addressed by Acting Secretary Newberry to Rear Admiral McCalla, commandant at the Mare Island Navy Yard, high commendation is expressed of the conduct of Chief Boatswain's Mate Olaf Jansen, Chief Q.M. Julius Smallbone, Water Tender R. P. Baker, Q.M. Carman Seaman, Q.M. C. P. Walters, Seaman Fred Petersen, Seaman Medes Gravel, Fireman A. M. Rice, Fireman Sylvester Jones and Coppersmith F. J. Campbell. The particular kind of service rendered by these men, Acting Secretary Newberry said in his letter, involved much personal risk and was performed in a manner reflecting great credit on the enlisted personnel. The men whose names are mentioned above were attached to the U.S.S. Independence and the U.S.S. Leslie, and Mr. Newberry considers them worthy of special mention in connection with the saving of lives, caring for the injured, securing provisions and supplies, burying the dead, fighting the fire and dynamiting buildings. The reports received by the Department show that Smallbone, Campbell, Seaman and Rice were on authorized leaves of absence and that their work was entirely voluntary; also that after being injured in an effort to save a citizen, Campbell returned to the burning city and actively engaged in fighting fire. The Navy Department also commends in its letter to Admiral McCalla, Chief Boatswain's Mate Matthew Doran for his special service in connection with the relief expedition to Santa Rosa, Cal.

Another letter was addressed by Acting Secretary Newberry to the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Pike, in which the following men are commended for their active participation in the care and succor of the injured at San Francisco and for fighting fire: Chief Gunner's Mate Arnold N. Fletcher, Chief Electrician Albert Osinga, Chief Machinist's Mate John K. Evans, Electrician Clyde W. Lehman, Gunner's Mate Ray Nye, Electrician Chester A. Ingalls, and Gunner's Mate John J. Howe. All of these men are attached to the Pike.

Special letters of commendation were sent by the Navy Department to Gunner's Mate Paul Kugat, of the U.S.S. Perry, and Chief Boatswain's Mate Hiram Randolph, of the U.S.S. Preble, for their distinguished conduct in the fire party which rendered such valuable assistance in stopping the fire at San Francisco. A letter was sent to Master-at-Arms Custer H. Murphy, of the naval training station at San Francisco "for the valuable assistance rendered to the authorities at San Francisco after the earthquake and fire of April 18 in getting provisions for the hungry and needy, burying those who met death by fire and doing guard duty."

A very strong letter of commendation was also sent by Acting Secretary Newberry to Chief Electrician Joseph A. Curtin, of the U.S.S. Pike. In this letter Acting Secretary Newberry says that the Navy Department authorities have read with much pleasure the reports of Curtin's extraordinary services during the fire at San Francisco. It appears that Curtin not only rendered valuable assistance while endeavoring to prevent the spread of the fire by dynamiting buildings, but when his services in this respect were no longer needed he succeeded on his own initiative in establishing an emergency hospital, which is now named the Curtin Hospital. The commander-in-chief of the Pacific Squadron says in his official report as follows:

"To establish this hospital Curtin appears to have obtained possession of a church; to have hunted up physicians and nurses, who were only too willing to follow his energetic and clear-headed lead; to have secured bedding, medicines and food and to have kept the 'Curtin Hospital' going for several days, how, I can only guess. Some forty or fifty sick and wounded were constantly cared for under its roof and the number of cases treated has run up to nearly three hundred daily. The principal surgeon there thinks hardly any other improvised hospital in the city had more patients. I have these statements from people who told me the story of Curtin's achievements overcome by their feelings of gratitude."

In closing his letter to Chief Electrician Curtin, Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry says:

"The Department cannot too highly commend you for your extraordinary display of energy and resource. It must be a pleasure to the general public, as it is to the Department, to know that the enlisted personnel of the United States Navy is composed of men of your character who only need an opportunity to show their true worth."

#### PROGRESS OF THE DEWEY.

Comdr. H. H. Hosley, commanding the expedition towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines, has sent a report to the Navy Department covering the progress of the Dewey from April 22 to May 3 inclusive. The report was mailed at Suez on May 3, just after the dock had passed through the canal, and is as follows:

"I have the honor to make the following additional report on the progress of the floating drydock Dewey. As stated in my last report, of April 22, the canal authorities commenced at once on our arrival at Port Said, to deepen the special sidings at Kil. 24 and Kil. 54, to allow a draft of 7 feet 9 inches.

"The towing vessels filled up with coal, water and other supplies, and passed through the canal to Suez, the Brutus arriving here on the evening of April 24, after an exceptionally quick passage of 14 1/2 hours. The Glacier and Caesar left Port Said late in the afternoon of April 25, and should have arrived here at about 10 on the morning of April 26, but owing to high winds which took the form of a sand storm in the lower part of the canal, they did not arrive here until about 8 in the evening.

"It had been my intention to take a train at 5 in the afternoon and return to Port Said, to be in readiness to leave on the drydock Dewey early in the morning of April 27. Owing to the delay in our transit through the canal this was impossible. I accordingly left the Glacier at the south end of Little Bitter Lake at 4:45 p.m., and proceeded north in the British steamer Clan McLeod as far as Kil. 29, where at 2:30 a.m. I was taken on board the company's despatchboat Goelands and so on to Port Said, where I arrived at 4:30 a.m. in good time to start in the Dewey, whose start had been arranged for the early morning of April 27. After unmooring, the dock entered the canal at 7 a.m., being in tow of the company's

tugs Titan and Vigilant, both of which are twin screw boats. The Potomac was astern with her stem jam up against the dock and held with bow and quarter lines. This is the manner in which the transit of the canal was effected.

"After leaving this port, I shall prepare a full report of the trip through the canal, which will be transmitted at a subsequent date, but give here the following principal facts. On the first day we made 13 miles in 4 3/4 hours, tying up in gate at 11:45 a.m.; on April 28 we were under way from 1:45 a.m. to 10:15 a.m., making 16.5 miles. There was a high wind on this day, and it was impossible to keep dock tied fast in gate at Kil. 54, which was to windward; lines parted and bollards gave way to such an extent that it was concluded best to slack off everything and allow dock to rest against lee bank, thus blocking the canal. Here we laid all night, when at about 5:30 a.m., the wind having abated somewhat, we were able to haul across and tie up, additional mooring fasts having been put in bank of canal. We were well secured with plenty of lines at about 8 a.m. and traffic in the canal was resumed. We remained there until 4:20 in the afternoon, when we cast off and proceeded to an anchorage off Ismalia, arriving at 9:40 p.m., making 13 miles in 5 1/3 hours. On the morning of April 30 we got underway at 10:45 and proceeded to south end of Great Bitter lake, anchoring at 6:15, making the distance of 20 miles in 7 1/2 hours. We got under way at 8:30 the next morning and proceeded, arriving here at an anchorage at 6:10 p.m., making the 25 miles in about 9 1/2 hours. This gives the actual time under way as 36 hours and 35 minutes; the elapsed time being 4 days 11 hours. The weather conditions were most decidedly unfavorable; had we been fortunate enough to have the usual light winds and calms, I think the passage would not have consumed more than 3 1/2 days. The damage done the canal was much less than had been anticipated, a few buoys and beacons were hit and either broken or displaced, and on a few occasions the dock hit the bank or bottom, but sustained no damage.

"On arriving here the dock takes on more water, and we finish our fitting of the new towing hawsers, and will get away to-day, starting for Cavite; but if all goes well, I think we will stop at Singapore for a few days of rest. From my own experience and that of many others, I think we have a very good chance to get well across the Indian Ocean before the S.W. monsoon sets in with very much strength. A moderate wind and sea abaft the beam will help us along, and we hope to find favorable currents.

"The Tacoma remained at Port Said until after the departure of the dock. As there is every probability of a moderately rough and long trip after leaving the Red Sea, I have concluded that there is no further necessity for the Potomac remaining with us. I have accordingly directed her commanding officer to return with his command to Port Said and await the instructions of the Navy Department; a copy of the orders is enclosed.

"As the canal authorities state that it will be several days before they can render their final account, I have instructed the commanding officer of the Potomac to make the last payment, which they tell me will be approximately 12,000 to 15,000 francs. Before leaving Port Said I paid for canal dues, towage and harbor dues on dock, 100,616 francs."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The ceremony of presenting the silver service by the State of Maryland to the armored cruiser Maryland, commanded by Capt. R. R. Ingersoll, will take place at Annapolis, May 31, and the Maryland will sail from New York on Thursday, May 24, arriving off Annapolis not later than May 26. Admission to the presentation ceremony will be by card only.

United States bluejackets and marines from vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, anchored in the North River, New York city, on May 22, rendered valuable aid at an explosion and fire at the New York Glucose Works, at Shady Side, N.J., near Fort Lee, which resulted in the death of one man, the possible loss of half a dozen other lives, and injuries to a score of workmen, three of whom will die. As soon as the explosion was heard the torpedo-boat destroyer Truxtun, Midshipman Carl A. Lehr commanding, hurried to the wharf, bringing marines and bluejackets, who assisted in subduing the flames and in maintaining order.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has sent to the Navy Department two large photographs of a bust of John Paul Jones, one in profile and the other full face. They are said to be the best likenesses of Jones extant and are printed in chrome tint. The bust is known as the Marquis de Biron bust. It is of terra cotta, and is said to have cost Mr. Morgan about \$25,000. The photographs will be preserved in the Navy Department library, and Acting Secretary Newberry has sent to Mr. Morgan a warm note of thanks.

On Wednesday, May 21, the Navy Department ordered the court-martial of Capt. Perry Garst, commanding the battleship Rhode Island, and Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon, navigating officer of that vessel, on charges arising from the grounding of the Rhode Island on York Spit, Chesapeake Bay, three weeks ago. The court will convene on board the Rhode Island at Hampton Roads at noon, Monday, May 28. Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, at present on waiting orders in Washington, is president of the court. The members are Rear Admiral Joseph E. Craig, commandant League Island Navy Yard; Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, commandant Second Naval District; Rear Admiral William W. Mead, commandant Portsmouth Navy Yard; Rear Admiral Asa Walker, Superintendent Naval Observatory; Capt. Robert M. Berry, commandant Pensacola Navy Yard; Capt. William H. Emory, commanding the Hancock; Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley, commanding the Iowa, and Capt. William H. Reeder, waiting orders. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Snowden, Naval Intelligence Office, is the judge advocate. The charges and specifications have not been made public, but the allegations hang on the general charge of "neglect of duty" in the cases of both officers. The court of inquiry made no recommendation in the matter further than referring the case to the Department for "further action." The Department thereupon ordered the court-martial of the two officers.

The president of the Bath Iron Works early this week telegraphed the Navy Department that the new cruiser Georgia could not be made ready for her trial trip on May 23, as originally planned, on account of leaks in the vessel's condenser tubes, which must be repacked. The Georgia will be ready for the trial trip about June 1.

The celebration of the military high mass to be held on the campus of the marine barracks at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 30, is expected to surpass those of previous years. The military formation will be in charge of Lieut. Col. James E. Mahoney, U.S.M.C., and various organizations from all over Greater New York will be



present. The 1st Regiment, Knights of Columbus, of Brooklyn, will act as a guard of honor. The mass will be celebrated by Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, U.S.N., assisted by the Rev. John P. Chidwick, Chaplain-in-Chief of the National Army and Navy and Spanish War Veterans, and the Rev. William Olmsted.

The new battleship Louisiana was turned over to the Government at Norfolk by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company on May 21. The vessel is now in command of Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Chapin, the executive officer. She will probably be ready for commission in a few days. An inventory must be made of everything on board this vessel, and this cannot be completed for several days.

A press despatch from Newport, R.I., announces that a school for the instruction of officers and enlisted men in the use of submarine torpedoboats is to be established at the torpedo station there. An exhaustive series of drills has been planned, and will include every kind of day maneuvers, while the nights will be devoted to attempts to pass undetected the searchlights at Fort Adams and at the torpedo station.

The U.S.S. Columbia, with six hundred marines, sailed from League Island, Pa., May 21, for West Indian waters. The first stop was to be at the naval station at Guantanamo. On arriving there further orders will be given. The Navy Department is watching closely for any signs of the reported projected filibustering movement from Porto Rico to Santo Domingo.

The magnificent silver cup presented by the enlisted men of the British Second Cruiser Squadron, under the command of Prince Louis of Battenberg, to the enlisted men of the United States Atlantic Fleet, was received May 18 on board the flagship Maine by Rear Admiral Evans and staff, officers and crew of the Maine and a committee of three enlisted men from each of the warships Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, West Virginia, Maryland and Yankton, lying in the North River, New York. Standing three feet high, the cup is beautifully engraved, and will be made a yearly racing trophy to be held by the best twelve-oared boat's crew in the Atlantic Fleet. At the ceremonies attending the reception of the cup, Rear Admiral Evans made a few happy remarks. On the cup is the following inscription: "Maine, Alabama, Iowa, Kearsarge, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Colorado, Mayflower, Yankton, to the enlisted men of the North Atlantic Fleet, from their British cousins of the Second Cruiser Squadron, on board the Drake, Cornwall, Essex, Bedford, Cumberland, in grateful remembrance of the many kindnesses, tokens of good fellowship and wonderful entertainments that were given to them in cordial friendship by their comrades across the sea. Annapolis—Nov. 1 to Nov. 20, 1905—New York."

Considerable mystery surrounds the transporting of more than four hundred marines from the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, to Guantanamo, Cuba. The cruiser Columbia, with the marines on board, left League Island on May 21. It appears to have been pretty well established that the marines will be kept at Guantanamo on waiting orders as a menace to aspiring revolutionists in Panama, and the cruiser Marblehead has been sent to Amapala, Honduras, for the same purpose. For a long time there have been rumors of trouble in Panama and several weeks ago letters from Secretary of State Root and Secretary Taft were sent to Governor Magoon, outlining the policy of this Government in case a revolution broke out in Panama. In these letters the administration declared that the United States would not permit an insurrection in Panama, on the ground that it would interfere with the work of canal construction, and the sending of marines to Guantanamo, and the Marblehead to the South on the Pacific side, is construed as a proof of the earnestness of the United States in the matter. It seems likely, however, that the marines are for another purpose also, possibly connected with the expected revolution in Santo Domingo. At all events, the indications are that the administration would be pleased if the revolutionists planning to do things in Santo Domingo were convinced that the marines at Guantanamo are meant for service in that country. Such an idea firmly rooted in the minds of Morales, Jimenez and Sanchez would probably have a most pacific effect on their revolutionary aspirations.

A report received at the Navy Department this week to the effect that ordinary sounding rods were being used on some ships to sound the tanks of drinking water has caused an investigation. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is much perturbed and the officials think the matter is a most serious affair. It appears that the one instance cited occurred on the Indiana. The ship's surgeon reported it to the Navy Department. There is great fear on the part of the doctors that the indiscriminate use of sounding rods in the drinking water tanks will contaminate the water and cause much sickness among the crews. If it is found that unclean sounding rods have been used in this manner it is very likely that instructions from the Navy Department will be sent out directing officers to exercise the utmost care in the matter.

Asst. Paymaster J. M. Hancock has been detached from duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and ordered to the Olongapo Naval Station, P.I., as general storekeeper. His orders direct him to depart on May 20. Paymaster Hancock is the first officer to be general storekeeper at Olongapo and the duties of that office there will originate with him.

The board of which Admiral Field is president and Commander Worthington and Civil Engineer Cunningham members, appears to have had gratifying success in reconciling the differences between the Navy Department and the contractors in the matters of disputed charges for work on the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The board is to continue its work until the Academy is completed.

The destroyer Winslow will go into drydock within a few days, so that it may be ascertained how great was the damage sustained by that vessel as a result of her grounding in February at Norfolk. The Winslow is now in reserve and there has been no hurry about making the survey.

The gunboat Marietta has gone into commission at the League Island Navy Yard and will be sent to Santo Domingo to relieve one of the ships there.

Efforts are being made by the Navy Department to get American registers for the Culgoa and the Zafro, two vessels of the Navy that have been ordered condemned and sold by the Department. To obtain American registers for these ships, both of which are foreign built, there must be a special act of Congress. If the registers are thus obtained it will greatly increase the value of the ships.

The appropriation available for work on the new battleship Connecticut is being rapidly exhausted and it now

seems certain that within a few days work on that vessel at the New York yard must cease entirely. There appears to be no chance that Congress will have finally disposed of the Naval Appropriation bill, which provides for the use of more money in the construction of the Connecticut, before the available funds have been expended.

The Navy Department has approved the survey for repairs to be made on the converted yacht Gloucester at the Pensacola Navy Yard. The cost will be about \$25,000. The Gloucester, the Sandoval and the Alvarado will be the vessels assigned for use by the Naval Militia of the various States this summer. The early cruises will be made by the Sandoval and Alvarado, as the repairs on the Gloucester can not be finished in time for the first cruises.

The Department has ordered that the cruiser Brooklyn, now in reserve at the League Island Navy Yard be surveyed for repairs. The Brooklyn is badly in need of a thorough overhauling. She has been in commission several years and the last time she was repaired the work on her was not very extensive.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

##### FIRST SQUADRON.

###### First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans).  
Capt. Nathan E. Niles. In the North River, New York city.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton.  
In the North River, New York city.  
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry.  
In the North River, New York city.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow.  
In the North River, New York city.

###### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.  
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis).  
Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers.  
At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig.  
At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley.  
At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

##### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Send mail for flotilla in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Charles W. Forman. Arrived May 20 in the North River, New York city.  
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. Arrived May 21 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. Arrived May 20 in the North River, New York city.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. Arrived May 21 in the North River, New York city.  
TREXTON (destroyer). Ensign John V. Babcock. Arrived May 21 in the North River, New York city.  
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. Arrived May 21 in the North River, New York city.

#### SECOND SQUADRON.

##### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.  
Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson).  
Capt. Conway H. Arnold. In the North River, New York city.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne.  
At the navy yard, New York.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Sailed May 24 from New York city for Annapolis, Md.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean.  
At the navy yard, New York.

#### THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

##### Fifth Division.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford).  
Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

##### Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Arrived May 21 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunsreuther. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.  
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived May 21 at Barahona, Santo Domingo.  
NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. Arrived May 23 at Santo Domingo City.  
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived May 24 at Macoris, Santo Domingo.  
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Arrived May 18 at Santo Domingo City.

##### Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this flotilla to Annapolis, Md.  
PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Annapolis, Md.  
BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At Annapolis, Md.  
DUPONT, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Has been ordered placed in reserve.  
NICHOLSON, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At Annapolis, Md.  
RODGERS, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Annapolis, Md.  
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb, ordered to command. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener. Arrived May 20 at Hampton Roads, Va.  
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Whorley, master. At the naval station, Culebra.  
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
UNCAS (tender). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At the navy yard, New York.

#### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address of squadron is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich).  
Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Arrived May 25 at Portland, Ore.  
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At San Francisco. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Arrived May 21 at Amapala, Honduras.  
PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
PERRY (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Ordered placed in reserve, place will be taken by the Preble.  
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At San Francisco.

##### Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander of Philippine Squadron.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage at domestic rates.

##### Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train.)  
Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At Yokohama, Japan.  
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Cavite, P.I.  
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. At Yokohama, Japan.

##### Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.  
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Chefoo, China.  
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Kiukiang, China.  
QUIROS, Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Kiukiang, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Frank L. Pinney. At Shanghai, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Canton, China.

##### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.  
Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.  
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At Hong Kong, China.  
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Hong Kong, China.  
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Arrived May 24 at Auckland, New Zealand.  
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Shanghai, China.  
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. At Yokohama, Japan.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Yokohama, Japan.  
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Yokohama, Japan.

##### Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander.  
RAINBOW, Comdr. James C. Gilmore. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
ARAYAT, Ensign Aubrey K. Shoup. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Henry D. Cooke, jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.  
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Arrived May 23 at Shanghai, China.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, League Island. Address there.  
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed May 3 from Suez for Cavite, P.I. is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines.  
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed May 3 from Suez for Cavite, P.I. is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines.  
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Arrived May 25 at Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn ordered to command. Ordered in commission at the navy yard, League Island.  
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Arrived May 22 at Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.  
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. Arrived May 24 at Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
GLACIER. Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. Sailed May 3 from Suez for Cavite, P.I. is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines. Send mail in care of P.M., N. Y. city.  
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
HIST, G. Arrived May 20 at Newport, R.I. Address there.  
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At the naval station, Hawaii.  
LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. Sailed May 18 from Honolulu for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
LEBANON (collier and wreck destroyer). George McDonald, master. At Lambert Point, Va.  
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Conden ordered to command. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Ordered in commission.  
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
MASSASOIT (tug). Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. Arrived May 24 at Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Bertolette. Arrived May 22 at Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.



NINA. Chief Btsn. Timothy Sullivan. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. F. Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

PEORIA. Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Alley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Sailed May 21 from Gibraltar for Ponta Delgada, Azores. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Perry Garst. At Newport News, Va. Address there.

SEVERN (sailing ship). Lieut. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales to command. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Ordered in commission June 4 for summer cruise of midshipmen.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. Sailed May 21 from Gibraltar for Ponta Delgada, Azores. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be placed in reserve.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

WOLVERINE, C, 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived May 21 at Erie, Pa. Address there.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Act. Gun. Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MANLY. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

McKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

PREBLE. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Will take the place of the Perry in the Pacific Squadron.

SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

STRINGHAM. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TALBOT. Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to No. 16 North Delaware avenue.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. The St. Mary's is now on her summer cruise. She will visit New London, Cadiz, Gibraltar and Madeira. Send mail in care of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York city.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedoboats: Ericsson, Foote, DeLong, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Gwin, Wilkes, Somers, Tingey, Bailey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien; destroyer Whipple and the submarines Moccasin and Adder.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Sailed from Sausalito, Cal., May 3, on a scientific expedition to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands, Commander Islands, Petropaulski and the Kurile Islands. Mail address is Yokohama, Japan, using foreign postage.

FISH HAWK. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At Gloucester City, N.J.

#### TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Norfolk, Va.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezineot, Portsmouth, N.H.; Yancey, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penack, Guantanamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Port Royal, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotoyomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C, 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Paila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William H. Emory. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C, 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C, 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. Templem Potts. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.O., converted cruiser; M, monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C, cruiser; G, gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedoboot.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 18, 1906.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Charles S. Sperry to be a rear admiral from May 26, 1906, vice Rear Admiral Thomas Perry, to be retired.

Comdr. Nathan Sargent to be a captain in the Navy from May 13, 1906, vice Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie, promoted.

Pay Insp. Leeds C. Kerr to be pay director from May 11, 1906, vice Pay Dir. Stephen Rand, retired.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 22, 1906.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Ensign George B. Landenberger to be a lieutenant (J.G.), from April 15, 1906, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. (J.G.) George B. Landenberger to be a lieutenant April 15, 1906, to fill a vacancy.

Paymr. Samuel McGowan to be a pay inspector from May 11, 1906, vice Kerr, promoted.

Btsn. Paul Hennig to be a chief boatswain from Jan. 25, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

#### S.O. 11, MAY 5, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

Announces the death of Rear Admiral Aaron Konkle Hughes, U.S.N., retired, which occurred at his home in Washington, D.C., on May 4, 1906, and which was heretofore noted in our columns.

#### S.O. 12, MAY 21, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

The following terms will be used in describing the conditions under which submarine boats generally run:

In the light condition; being that in which the vessel is carrying no ballast or only such as will permit of safe navigation in a moderate sea, and not cut off from connection with the atmosphere.

In the awash condition; being that in which the vessel is completely sealed up and ready for instant diving, and furnishing a view of the object of attack through air.

In the submerged condition; being that in which the vessel is entirely submerged, and affording no view of the object of attack other than one from under water.

Commanding officers of submarine boats will use the above terms in their logs and care must be taken to state which of these conditions apply when torpedoes are discharged.

The smooth log books of submarine boats will be forwarded as soon as completed to the Bureau of Navigation.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 18.—Lieut. Comdr. J. H. L. Holcombe orders of May 2, 1906, revoked; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Lieut. J. H. Tomb detached command Dupont; to command Stockton.

Surg. H. D. Wilson detached naval hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.; additional duty.

Passed Asst. Paymr. E. A. McMillan to Dixie.

Naval Constr. P. L. Fernald, retired, detached works Gas Engine and Power Company and Chas. L. Seabury Company, Morris Heights, N.Y.; to home.

MAY 19.—Rear Admiral T. Perry, retired, placed on the retired list of the Navy from May 26, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1444 of the R.S., and with the provisions of Section 11 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899.

Capt. S. M. Ackley detached duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty in attendance at the conference of officers at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Capt. A. G. Berry detached works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa., etc.; to the works of William Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., and continue duty as general inspector of the Tennessee.

MAY 21.—Comdr. E. F. Qualtrough to duty in attendance at the summer conference of officers at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1906.

Comdr. W. McLean detached Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and continue other duties. Additional duty in attendance at the summer conference of officers at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1906.

Asst. Surg. A. H. Allen to duty at naval hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pay. Insp. G. W. Simpson to duty in charge of disbursements on account of vouchers at the Navy Pay Office, Washington, D.C.

Pay Insp. F. T. Arms detached duty in charge of disbursements on account of vouchers at the Navy Pay Office, Washington, D.C.; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clk. A. W. Aston resignation as a paymaster's clerk for duty on Celtic accepted to take effect May 20, 1906.

Paymr. Clk. F. Hunt appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Celtic.

MAY 22.—Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Preston detached Kentucky; to Missouri as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. U. T. Holmes detached Brooklyn; to Dixie as executive and navigating officer.

Lieut. Comdr. C. Davis detached Missouri; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. B. Tardy detached Maine; to Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., for duty in connection with the Vermont.

Ensign B. C. Dent, retired, detached duty as instructor at the Linsly Institute, Wheeling, W. Va., and to home.

Ensign J. J. Hannigan unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; to treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

War. Mach. C. A. Rowe detached Texas; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. J. L. Baart detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Texas.

War. Mach. A. Skinner to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Yokohama, Japan, May 23, 1906.

Surg. J. M. Edgar Monadnock; to home.

Surg. F. S. Nash Rainbow; to Monadnock.

Act. Btsn. L. McNally Cavite Station; to Monadnock.

Btsn. A. H. Hewson Monadnock; to Mohican.

MAY 23.—Comdr. H. O. Dunn detached duty in charge of naval recruiting station, Baltimore, Md., May 31, 1906; to command Dixie.

Lieut. Comdr. W. D. MacDougall to duty in attendance at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1906.

Midshipman L. N. McInair detached Indiana; to Marietta.

Midshipman R. E. Ingersoll detached Marietta; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty in connection with Connecticut, and for duty on board when commissioned.

Paymr. Clk. J. L. Carter appointed a paymaster's clerk in the United States Navy from May 23, 1906, for duty on board Tennessee.

MAY 24.—Rear Admiral T. Perry detached duty president of naval examining and retiring boards, Washington, and to home.

Capt. G. P. Colvocoresses detached Naval Academy; to command Newark.

Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Lopez detached command Preble; to command Perry, additional duty.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Terhune detached Arkansas; to Maine, as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Patton detached Florida; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Beach detached Nevada; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Gates detached Naval Academy; to Nevada as executive and navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Hutchinson detached Franklin, and duty in connection with St. Louis, League Island, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. C. Bertolotto detached Naval Academy; to Newark as executive.

Lieut. Comdr. W. V. Pratt detached Naval Academy; to Newark as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Ziegemeier detached Naval Academy; to Arkansas as executive and navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Reid detached Naval Academy; to Florida as executive and navigator.

Lieut. F. N. Freeman detached Perry, and to command Preble.

Lieut. W. H. Reynolds detached Florida; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. L. Sawyer detached Nevada; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. M. Cook detached Naval Academy; to Nevada as engineer officer.

Lieuts. W. N. Jeffers, D. W. Todd, C. M. Tozer and W. K. Riddle are detached Naval Academy; to Newark.

Lieuts. G. S. Lincoln, H. Ellis and S. Gannon are detached Naval Academy; to Nevada.

Lieut. C. F. Snyder detached Naval Academy; to Newark.

Lieut. T. D. Parker detached Arkansas; to navy yard, Norfolk, duty connection torpedoboats in reserve.

Lieut. T. T. Craven detached Naval Academy; to Florida.

Lieut. R. Morris detached Naval Academy; to Florida.

Lieut. E. C. Kalbfus detached Naval Academy; to Newark as engineer officer.

Lieut. W. T. Cluverius detached Naval Academy; to Arkansas as engineer officer.

Lieut. R. I. Curtin detached Naval Academy; to Arkansas.

Lieut. E. P. Svarz detached Naval Academy; to Arkansas.

Lieut. F. H. Horne, Jr., detached Naval Academy; to Florida as engineer officer.

Lieut. H. B. Price detached Iowa; to Denver as navigator.

Lieut. G. T. Pettengill detached Denver; to Iowa.

Ensign W. Bertholf detached Perry; to Preble.

Ensign W. J. Moses detached Florida; to New Jersey.

Gun. D. M. Caruthers detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport; to works of E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., as assistant to inspector of ordnance at that place.

War. Mach. G. Mellen detached Alliance, etc.; to continue treatment at Naval Hospital, New York.

Midshipman R. E. Ingersoll detached Marietta; to Connecticut.

Midshipmen J. C. Sumpter and J. J. McCracken detached Nevada; to Dixie.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 18.—First Lieut. William L. Redles ordered to marine barracks, League Island, Pa.

MAY 19.—Capt. Jay M. Salladay ordered to report to brigade commander, Cavite, P.I., on July 1, 1906, for duty as brigade paymaster.

Major William C. Dawson, assistant paymaster, when all payments for June, 1906, shall have been completed, detached from duty as brigade paymaster, Cavite, P.I., and ordered to San Francisco, Cal., by first available conveyance, reporting arrival to brigadier general, commandant by telegraph.

MAY 21.—First Lieut. Frank Halford granted two days' delay in reporting at marine barracks, Portsmouth, N.H., in obedience to order of April 19.

Capt. Frederick H. Corrie, retired, present leave extended for one year, with permission to remain abroad.

MAY 22.—Capt. Frederic M. Wise order of May 8 detaching that officer from marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordering him to report to the C.O. of the detachment which will arrive at San Francisco from the Philippines about May 29, revoked.

Lieut. Col. George Barnett on June 12 detached from command of marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., and ordered to report June 15 to commandant, 2d Naval District, and to president, Naval War College, Newport, R.I., for duty in attendance at the conference of officers at said college.

Major Theodore P. Kane on June 1 ordered to report to commandant, 2d Naval District, and to president, Naval War College, Newport, R.I., for duty in attendance at the conference of officers at said college.

First Lieut. William E. Smith on May 26 detached from marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to duty with a detachment which will arrive in San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippines about May 29, for transportation East.

Col. Randolph Dickens granted leave for two days from June 1.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MAY 17.—First Asst. Engr. J. B. Turner granted thirty days' leave to commence May 20.

MAY 18.—Second Lieut. A. H. Buhner granted thirty days' leave to commence May 22. Preparatory orders to the Dallas when that vessel is placed in commission.

MAY 22.—Cadet Michael J. Ryan appointed a cadet and ordered to the Chase.

MAY 23.—Chief Engr. C. F. Nash in addition to present duties is directed to have charge of the steam machinery of the Manhattan during the absence on leave of the engineer officer of that vessel.

Chief Engr. H. C. Whitworth granted thirty-one days' leave to commence June 1, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days.

Capt. A. P. R. Hanks granted twenty days' extension of sick leave.

The U.S. revenue cutter Algonquin has been ordered to watch the Mona Passage, the channel between Santo Domingo and Porto Rico and to search Mona Island for Dominican revolutionists, who are reported to have left the Danish Island of St. Thomas recently for Santo Domingo.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. P. W. Thompson. Galveston, Texas.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. At Port Townsend, Wash.

BANCROFT—At Arundel Cove, Md.

BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Still. New London, Conn.

DESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.

McCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco.

MACKINAC—Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck. At New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. H. Roberts. Honolulu, T.H.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York.

MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Norfolk, Va.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. San Francisco, Cal.

RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. John Dennett. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

WINNIMMETT—Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.



## THE 71ST N.Y. DEFEATS THE MIDSHIPMEN.

A team from the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., defeated the Midshipmen's Rifle Team in a match held on the Naval Academy range, Annapolis, Md., May 19. The match was fairly close, and demonstrated that the midshipmen are fast developing into excellent rifle shots. The closeness of the score is very gratifying, for it is doubtful if any single organization in the country can get together a team that can defeat the 71st Regiment. Of the twelve men on the New York State team, which won the national match at Sea Girt last year, five were from the 71st, and these five, with seven others of high reputations in the world of marksmen, gave them a remarkably strong team.

In the early stages it looked as though the match might be won by either team, but as the match progressed the excellent shooting ability of the New Yorkers came to the front and won the match. The shooting of the midshipmen was, however, of high merit, and the academy has every reason to be proud of its team. It can hardly meet a more skilled team from one organization than that of the 71st, and certainly not a fairer body of shooters. There will be an annual competition between the 71st Regiment and the midshipmen for the "Colonel Wells trophy," a handsome bronze of David with his sling-shot.

At two hundred yards the guardsmen only lead the midshipmen by three points. At three hundred yards a fine score gave the guardsmen more of a lead, although the midshipmen made their usual score. At six hundred yards very poor conditions were found, for an ever-changing light with a puffy fish-tail wind made steady shooting difficult. It was here that the 71st showed the ability to fire steadily, for although several of the midshipmen made better scores, others could not handle the conditions and made very poor ones. This gave New York a good lead of forty-four points at slow fire, and which was further increased by the rapid fire to fifty points.

Sergt. George Doyle, of the 71st Regiment (old reliable), made the high score of the match, with 213, but he was hard pressed by Midshipman Osburn, who led by two points when the last range was reached, but then Sergeant Doyle, with a score of forty-three at three hundred yards, rapid fire, pulled one point ahead of Osburn, whose score was forty. Lieutenant Jenkins, of the 71st Regiment, acted as team captain during the shoot, as Capt. E. B. Bruch, the team captain, fired in the match. Midshipman Sloan Danenhower, of the second class, captained the midshipmen.

The scores were as follows:

Name	71st Regiment.			Midshipmen.			Total
	200	300	600	200	300	600	
Sergt. G. H. Doyle...	44	44	41	41	43	43	213
Sergt. F. R. Potter...	42	42	41	38	33	33	196
Capt. E. B. Bruch...	44	43	40	28	33	33	188
Lt. L. W. Thomson...	44	43	42	37	31	31	197
Capt. A. E. Wells...	38	42	42	39	40	201	
Sergt. A. S. Corbett...	43	41	41	26	37	188	
Capt. Rold, Byars...	40	43	37	29	31	180	
Pvt. H. D. Friskie...	44	45	39	33	35	196	
Lt. W. B. Sheppard...	42	43	42	41	42	210	
Capt. G. W. Corwin...	40	45	44	36	24	189	
Lt. A. L. Ranney...	41	44	39	39	41	204	
Lt. W. D. Wilson...	38	43	40	34	33	188	
Totals.....	500	518	488	421	423	2350	
U.S. Naval Academy.							
W. F. Amaden.....	41	43	39	35	39	197	
T. A. Thomson.....	42	40	47	29	37	195	
B. B. Taylor.....	42	38	37	29	32	178	
B. R. T. Todd.....	42	41	40	40	35	198	
A. Lee.....	43	39	35	35	33	185	
H. H. Porter.....	41	43	41	34	39	198	
E. G. Allen.....	39	44	33	39	38	193	
R. LeC. Stover.....	37	43	45	32	39	196	
C. T. Osborn.....	44	44	45	39	40	212	
A. L. Vossler.....	44	40	27	34	31	176	
E. E. Wilson.....	41	37	39	26	31	174	
W. LeR. Heiberg.....	41	43	42	36	36	198	
Totals.....	497	495	470	408	430	2300	

\*Rapid fire at "A" target.

## REVENUE CUTTER BILL PASSES HOUSE.

The House on May 21 passed S. 4129, to regulate enlistments and punishments in the United States Revenue Cutter Service. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all persons composing the enlisted force of the Revenue Cutter Service shall be enlisted for a term not to exceed three years, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall prepare regulations governing such enlistments and for the general government of the Service.

Sec. 2. That no commander of a vessel of the Revenue Cutter Service shall inflict upon any commissioned or warrant officer under his command any other punishment than private reprimand, suspension from duty, arrest, or confinement, and such suspension, arrest, or confinement shall not continue longer than ten days, unless a further period be necessary to bring the offender to trial; nor shall he inflict or cause to be inflicted upon any other person under his command for a single offense, or at any one time, any other punishment than confinement, with or without single irons, on board ship; confinement, on board and water, with or without single irons, on board ship; deprivation of liberty on shore for a period not exceeding three months; extra duties, and, in case of absence without leave falling short of desertion, forfeiture of two days' pay for each day of unauthorized absence: Provided, That such confinement shall not continue longer than ten days, unless further confinement be necessary to bring the offender to trial, and, when on board and water, a full ration shall be served every third day: Provided, That all punishments inflicted by the commander or by his order, except reprimand, shall be fully entered upon the ship's log.

Sec. 3. That offenses against the discipline of the Revenue Cutter Service too grave in character to be adequately dealt with directly by the commanding officer, as hereinbefore provided, may be punished by Revenue Cutter Service courts, to be convened by or under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such courts shall consist of not less than three commissioned officers of the Revenue Cutter Service, and shall, under rules approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, be governed in their organization and procedure substantially in accordance with naval courts, but the jurisdiction of Revenue Cutter Service courts shall be limited to the following offenses, namely: Disobeying lawful order of superior officer, refusing to obey lawful order of superior officer; striking, assaulting, or attempting or threatening to strike or assault a superior officer while in the execution of the duties of his office; drunkenness on duty; gambling; misappropriation of mess funds; misuse of Government property or supplies; fraudulent signing of vouchers; theft in an amount under \$100; scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals; desertion; absence from duty without leave or after leave has expired; neglect of duty; conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; malicious or willful destruction of public property; aiding or enticing others to desert; smuggling liquor on board a vessel of the Revenue Cutter Service; cruelty toward or oppression or maltreatment of any subordinate person in the Service; using obscene or abusive language; violating or refusing obedience to any lawful order or regulation issued by the Secretary of the Treasury or the President. Such courts shall have power to impose upon a commissioned officer none other than the following punishments, namely: Summary dismissal from the Service; sus-

pension from duty for a period of two years or any part thereof upon reduced pay, which shall in no case be less than one-half nor more than three-fourths of the duty pay of such officer; reduction of rank in his own grade; retention of his present number on the official register for a specified time; imprisonment for a period not to exceed two years; official reprimand. The only punishments that may be imposed by such courts upon any person in the Revenue Cutter Service other than a commissioned officer shall be the following, namely: Dishonorable discharge; forfeiture of not to exceed two months' pay; imprisonment on land for a period not to exceed one year; confinement aboard ship not to exceed one month; confinement in single irons, on board and water, or on diminished rations, not exceeding thirty days, but a full ration shall in all cases be given at least every third day; confinement in single irons; reduction to next inferior rating; deprivation of liberty for a period not to exceed three months; extra duties; and the imposing of these punishments will be regulated in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. A commissioned officer of the said Service may be designated by the convening authority as official prosecutor to prosecute the case in the interests of the Government, and whose general powers and duties will be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The proceedings, findings and sentences of Revenue Cutter Service courts shall be subject to review by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the convening authority, and the records of such courts shall be filed in the division of Revenue Cutter Service, Treasury Department, and no sentence of said court shall be carried into effect until approved by the said Secretary: Provided, That in the case of a commissioned officer a sentence of dismissal shall not be carried into effect until approved by the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, as the place of execution of the sentence of a Revenue Cutter Service court involving imprisonment, any prison or penitentiary that receives Federal prisoners.

Sec. 5. That it shall be lawful for the commanding officer of a vessel of the Revenue Cutter Service to apprehend and arrest, or cause to be apprehended and arrested, by the force under his command, a deserter from the Revenue Cutter Service wherever found, and shall have authority to call upon all persons to assist in such arrests, and all persons so assisting are hereby invested with the power and authority of deputy United States marshals, and shall deliver the offender on board of the vessel from which he deserted: Provided, That a reward for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter from the Revenue Cutter Service, as hereinbefore provided, not to exceed \$15, may be offered by the commanding officer of the vessel from which the person deserted, and this reward, or any part thereof, may be deducted and paid from money due said deserter: Provided, That no person who has deserted from the Revenue Cutter Service shall afterwards be employed in said Service, or enlisted in any other military or naval service under the United States, unless he shall have delivered himself aboard the vessel from which he deserted, or been apprehended, and the disability shall have been removed by a board of commissioned officers of the said Service convened for a consideration of the case, and the action of the said board shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 6. That the jurisdiction conferred by this act for the punishment of offenses against the discipline of the Revenue Cutter Service shall not be regarded as exclusive, but offenders may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be turned over to the civil authorities for trial by any court having jurisdiction of the offense.

Sec. 7. That for offenses against the laws of the United States other than those specified in this act, offenders shall be turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

## FINGER IDENTIFICATION FOR NAVY.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, as passed by the Senate on May 21, includes a provision for "three clerks of Class 4" in the Bureau of Navigation, instead of one clerk, as at first proposed. In explanation of the increase, Mr. Hale introduced the following letter received by him as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs:

Navy Department, Washington, May 19, 1906.

Sir: 1. The Department desires to establish a system of identification for the men of the Navy, with a view to preventing the enlisting of undesirable persons, to which cause a large number of desertions is ascribed.

2. After a thorough and careful investigation of the subject, it has been decided to recommend the system in use in the Army, which is also in use by the civil authorities in many of our cities and quite extensively used abroad, known as the "finger-print system."

3. At present the Department has no system, and it is known that many deserters from the Service and other undesirable men re-enlist. These men are only detected when they re-enlist under their own names or become shipmates with those with whom they have been before and are recognized.

4. All the Department needs to put the system into effect is two expert clerks to have charge of the cards, and it asks the aid of the Committee on Naval Affairs to have inserted in the legislative, executive and judicial bill, about to come before the Senate, a provision for two clerks, class four, under the Navy Department, Bureau of Navigation, making the number three in all—an increase of \$3,600.

5. As said above, the Department is convinced that with such a system in force a large number of men who now make fraudulent enlistments, without the knowledge of the Department, would be detected. These fraudulent enlistments are a great charge upon the naval appropriation in the way of outfits of clothing, transportation, pay, etc. Each man detected of fraud would have the outfit furnished, amounting to \$45, checked against him, and if only eighty such men were detected in one year the compensation of the additional clerks asked for would be saved through this one item alone. It is confidently believed that the number fraudulently enlisting far exceeds eighty in one year, and the saving to the Government would be appreciable with a proper system of identification in effect.

6. No request for the additional clerical force could be made earlier in order that the matter might have been presented to the Committee on Appropriations, because the Department has only just decided upon the system in question. The request is addressed to the Committee on Naval Affairs, because the Department believes it can materially economize from the start, as far as the naval appropriation is concerned, had it the additional clerical force to put the system into effect.

Respectfully,  
TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary.

## FORT NIobrARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., May 21, 1906.

The commanding officer has recommended Lieutenants West and Hay for progressive map work in southern Nebraska, and they expect to begin work about Aug. 1. Capt. T. B. Hacker, chief commissary of the department, was a visitor in the post on Tuesday. Lieut. G. C. Lawrance was at Rosebud during the week inspecting the cattle for issue to the Indians. Mrs. Alfred Brandt left Saturday for Fort Washakie, Wyo., where her husband is on duty with Co. A, 25th Inf. Col. R. W. Hoyt spent Wednesday at Fort Robinson. It is understood that he was ordered there for the purpose of inspecting certain lands to ascertain their usefulness for maneuvering purposes should Fort Robinson be made a brigade post.

Orders have been received to the effect that should the Army Appropriation bill provide money for summer concentration camps, we would leave here July 15 by rail to Omaha, and march from there to Fort Riley, where we would remain until Oct. 1, when we would march back to Omaha and there take rail for home. During the march from Omaha to Fort Riley and return the troops would sleep in shelter tents.

Company 1 and the band played a game of ball on Sunday, resulting in a victory for the latter.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 23, 1906.

The defeat sustained by the home team in the baseball game with the Pennsylvania State nine was more than compensated for by the heavy score rolled up against the 22d Regiment in the game at the end of the week. The score of the mid-week game was: West Point, 2; Penn. State, 9; battery for West Point, Mountford, Johnson, Geiger. In the game with the 22d Regiment Engineers on May 19, the cadets defeated the visitors by the overwhelming score of 18-0. Battery for West Point: Beavers, Mountford, James and Hanlon. On Wednesday West Point defeated Manhattan by a score of 23 to 2, and on Saturday the Army and Navy will try conclusions at Annapolis. There still remains to be played at West Point the game with the 7th Regiment on May 30, Decoration Day.

The Card and Reading Clubs have held their last meetings of the season. The Card Club was entertained on Tuesday of last week by Mrs. Seeley, and on Monday of the present week the last meeting was held at the club, where Mrs. Whitlock was hostess. The annual business meeting of the Reading Club was held at the home of the president, Mrs. Patrick, on Thursday, May 17. A "love feast" preceded the more formal meeting. At the latter the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Howze; vice-president, Mrs. Carson; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Morris.

The post has been very gay socially during the past week. Teas, large and small, have served to entertain the ladies on those afternoons not otherwise occupied. Mrs. Summerville gave a small tea in honor of her aunt, Miss Rose Mordcau, of Washington, last Friday afternoon. On the same afternoon Mrs. Hammond invited a few friends to meet Miss Anna Aspinwall, of Washington, fiancée of Lieutenant Comly (who, with her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. Aspinwall, is a guest at the hotel), at the ladies' rooms at the club. On Tuesday afternoon of this week Miss Lahm gave a tea at which the garrison was very thoroughly represented. The approaching departure of Lieutenant Lahm and his sister from the post is much regretted. This (Thursday) afternoon Mrs. Henry Jervey gives a tea.

On Friday evening a small informal officers' hop was given in Memorial Hall. Miss Anna Aspinwall, Miss Florence Braden, Miss Majorie Page, Miss Parker, Miss Damerson, Miss Lahm, Mrs. W. Aspinwall, Mrs. J. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Hammond, Lieut. and Mrs. Morris, Mrs. S. S. Paine, Captain Paine, Lieut. and Mrs. Rand, Lieutenant Comly were a few among those present. The cadet hop on Saturday evening was very well attended. The members of the first class who had gone to Sandy Hook for the day returned in time to attend the hop in the evening.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached at the morning service in Culham Hall on Sunday, May 27, Bishop Worthington, of Nebraska, will administer the rite of confirmation at the cadet chapel at 3:30 p.m. At 7:30 p.m. there will be a memorial service at which Sedgwick Post of the Army and Navy Union, will be present at the chapel. The offering will be devoted to the work of the Army Relief Society on this occasion.

The following is the schedule of the annual exercises at the U.S.M.A., which are, of course, subject to change on account of weather:

June 1—Review for the Board of Visitors.

June 4—Squadron review on cavalry plain, first class, 4 p.m.

June 5—School of the field battery, on the cavalry plain; first class as officers and drivers; third class as cannoniers, 4 p.m. Tent pitching on grass plain, corps of cadets, 5 p.m.

June 6—Extended order drill, three companies, 4 p.m. A minor tactical problem (mimic battle), corps of cadets and enlisted troops, 8 p.m.

June 7—Military gymnastics, in gymnasium, fourth class, 11 a.m. Outdoor military calisthenics, on grass plain, corps of cadets, 4 p.m.

June 8—Outdoor meet on grass plain, 9 a.m. Pack train and mountain guns, on target range, first and second classes, 4 p.m.

June 9—School of the trooper, in riding hall, first class, 10:30 a.m. Exercises in practical field engineering, first and second classes, 3 p.m.

June 11—Polo game, 10 a.m. School of the battalion, on grass plain, corps of cadets, 4 p.m.

The graduation exercises of the first class will take place on Tuesday, June 12, at 10:30 a.m.

The summer encampment will be established on June 13, the battalion forming at barracks at 10:30 a.m. The encampment will be called Camp J. M. Schofield, in honor of the memory of the late Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, U.S.A. The camp will continue to Aug. 28.

The following is the board of visitors appointed by the President, Senate and House of Representatives:

Gen. Horace Porter, New York city; Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., retired; Prof. A. A. Persons, Alabama; Col. Ben S. Johnson, Little Rock, Ark.; the Hon. U. A. Woodbury, Burlington, Vt.; Col. Charles F. Horner, Yonkers, N.Y.; the Hon. J. A. Hemenway, Booneville, Ind.; the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, Kentucky; the Hon. Elias S. Holliday, Indiana; the Hon. Samuel W. Smith, Pontiac, Mich.; the Hon. A. A. Wiley, Montgomery, Ala.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 21, 1906.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint and Lieut. C. C. Allen, his aide, arrived here Sunday from Fort Riley. General Wint will be the guest of Col. C. B. Hall, and Lieutenant Allen will be entertained by Captain Gordon. They will make the annual inspection and remain the greater part of the week.

Miss Ortha Johnson left this week for Washington to attend the wedding of her brother, Lieut. Lee Johnson and Miss Henrietta Woodward. Mrs. Corey, of Fort Logan H. Roots, and baby, are the guests at Mrs. Corey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lange, of Leavenworth. Mrs. Harry Cavenaugh, who has been the guest of Mrs. Clarence Osborn, Sherrill, is spending a few days in Kansas City before returning to her home at Fort Robinson, Neb. Mrs. Booker, of Mexico City, Mexico, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Lawton, will leave June 1 for Spokane, Wash., to remain several months, with relatives, Capt. and Mrs. Steele will spend the summer in Europe. Mrs. Brainard Case and daughter, Miss Bertine, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell and Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrill, left Saturday for Columbia, Pa., to visit Mrs. Case's mother before taking their residence at the garrison. Captain Case will remain here and will occupy the quarters which Colonel Andrews has just vacated. Major Joseph E. Kuhn and family will sail for Europe June 6, on a four months' tour of that continent. Thomas H. Reese, jr., who was operated on at the hospital late Sunday evening by Captain Clayton, is reported as improving. Lieut. E. A. Jeune, Signal Corps, arrived Monday from Fort Omaha, Neb.

The 9th Cavalry baseball team was defeated at Kansas City Sunday afternoon by the Jenkins Sons team, by a score of 21 to 18. The smoker given Tuesday evening by the 16th Battery under the auspices of Captain Hains, proved a very entertaining affair. Several features were introduced during the evening, among them several boxing contests. The Wentworth Military Academy band rendered some excellent music, and string music was also enjoyed.

Lieut. W. N. Hughes left Wednesday for Pittsburg, Kas., to visit relatives. Mrs. E. L. Butts gave a hop supper Saturday evening complimentary to Miss Mollie McCormick, of St. Paul, Minn. Capt. and Mrs. D. B. Case, Miss Bertine Case and Mrs. Harry Cavenaugh were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Tuesday evening at a box party, given at the park, at the "Fighting the Flames" performances. About fifty friends were welcomed at a "tea" from 4 until 6, Wednesday afternoon, given by Mrs. M. E. Hanna. The rooms were profusely adorned with American beauties, and pink carnations. Mrs. Hanna had the assistance of Mrs. H. A. White, Mrs. J. A. Woodruff, Mrs. G. F. Ballyell, Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, Mrs. B. P. Dague and Mrs. Frank Lawton. Mrs. C. H. Cochran is the guest of Major and Mrs. Howell and will visit Major and Mrs.



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Beach before leaving for the East. Mrs. H. B. Freeman, who has been spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith, in Muskogee, I.T., has returned and will spend a short time here, the guest of Mrs. J. M. J. Sanno and Mrs. George Young, en route to join General Freeman on their ranch in Wyoming. Lieut. Arthur Williams and Lieut. J. J. Dillon will go to Fort Keogh, Mont., June 1, and will select a team to represent the Cavalry arm in the Service in the National Match to be held at Sea Girt, N.J., this fall.

The 29th Battery baseball team played the Wentworth Military Academy team Tuesday afternoon, and won by a score of 9 to 6.

Mrs. Peter Murray gave a hop supper Friday evening for a number of students of Wentworth College. Mrs. Henry Cave-nough will leave to-day for Fort Robinson, Neb., after a two weeks' stay with friends here. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Darrah and children, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Cramer, have returned to Fort Sheridan, Ill. Mrs. C. McK. Salzman entertained thirty-two friends Wednesday afternoon with "five-hundred" at her home. The prizes were given to Mrs. W. H. Gordon, Mrs. H. E. Ely and Mrs. Robert Sterritt.

Mrs. Gretchen Schumm gave a hop supper Friday evening complimentary to some of the Wentworth cadets and high school friends from the city. Olive Van Tuyl was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Rubottom, for the hop Friday night, given for the Wentworth military cadets. Major and Mrs. Boughton are entertaining the officers who are here with the cadets. Major and Mrs. Beach gave a dinner Saturday evening, and will also entertain with bridge Tuesday. Lieut. Burt Phillips arrived Friday from San Francisco, and is the guest of Mr. J. G. Brewster. Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips will leave next week to join the 20th Infantry at Monterey, Cal. Lieut. W. N. Hughes and Lieut. W. L. Patterson have returned from Pittsburg, Kas., where they went as judges in the competitive drill of the Kansas Brigade of the Knights of Pythias. Captain Clark and Captain Clayton were guests of Warden Haskell, of the State prison, at Lansing Friday. Miss James McCord, of St. Joseph, Mo., is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Henry Jackson.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Rubottom entertained about twenty guests Saturday evening at a hop supper. Delicious refreshments were served, and a very delightful musical program rendered. Miss Grace McGonigle was the hostess Thursday at a very charming one o'clock luncheon at her home on South Broadway in the city. Spring flowers predominated in the decorations. Those who attended from the garrison were Mrs. Frank Lawton, Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Mrs. Peter Murray, Miss Helen Ecker, Mrs. Charles Crawford, Mrs. C. H. Cochran, Miss Mollie McCormick, Mrs. M. F. Steele, Mrs. Eben Swift, Mrs. Peter Traub, Mrs. Booker, Mrs. G. S. Young, Mrs. James E. Nemoyle, Miss Ellen Erwin and Mrs. J. M. Arrasmith. Lieut. Karl Truesdell, 5th Inf., was visiting friends at the post Thursday. Two of the children of Chaplain Axton have the mumps, and the little son of Lieut. and Mrs. Beck has been suffering from the same malady. Mrs. G. E. Price entertained a number of guests informally Saturday evening. Mrs. Fox Connor was the hostess at a very charming five hundred party Friday afternoon at her home on Augur avenue. The prizes were given to Miss Paulding and Miss Thompson, of San Francisco, Cal. Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Miss Judge, of Salt Lake City, and Miss Mignon Holmes, of Kansas City, will enjoy a tour through Yellowstone Park, after the close of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

The siege battery will start overland for Fort Riley June 1. The polo ponies will be taken along on the trip, and an effort will be made to get the Kansas City polo team to come over and have a polo tournament.

Lieut. W. A. Alfonce celebrated his birthday with a party Saturday evening. There is some uncertainty as to his age, and as a liberal guess his friends placed nineteen candles on a cake, as their judgment as to the number of his years.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Robertson were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill Sunday. Mr. George Boughton, of Lexington, Mo., has returned to that place after a week's visit with his parents, Major and Mrs. Boughton.

**FORT RILEY.**

Fort Riley, Kas., May 20, 1906.

Major Granger Adams, Art. Corps, and Miss Louise Adams, his daughter, left yesterday for the East, where they will be for a month and a half, while the Major is on leave. Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, Med. Dept., and Mrs. Banister have returned from Washington, D.C., where the Colonel was at the general hospital. His arm, which was injured several months ago, in a runaway, has been giving him considerable concern. Miss Maude Banister, after a visit with Mrs. Woodruff at Fort Leavenworth, returned home the first of the week.

Great interest has been manifested throughout the garrison in the playing of the baseball teams which compose "The Fort Riley League." The prizes, cash and otherwise, that will be awarded the winning team will reach considerably over \$100, while a popular sporting goods house of Kansas City has offered a silver loving cup, which is on exhibition in the post exchange. The following is the standing, games won, lost, and percentage of the teams at the end of this week's games: 2d Cavalry, 5, 1, 83.0; 13th Cavalry, 3, 1, 75.0; 9th Cavalry, 4, 2, 66.7; 25th Battery, 3, 3, 50.0; 22d Battery, 2, 3, 40.0; 20th Battery, 2, 4, 33.0; 7th Battery, 1, 2, 33.0; 2d Battery, 1, 5, 17.0.

For the past few days the garrison has been undergoing the throes of inspection. On Wednesday afternoon, Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the department, and his aide, Lieut. C. C. Allen, 30th Inf., arrived and were received with the usual salute. On the same day, Lieut. Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, I.G., Northern Division, from St. Louis, Mo., and Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., Office, Washington, and Major W. D. Beach, 15th Cav. Gen. Staff, also from Washington, also arrived at the post for the purpose of inspection. On Thursday morning the entire command was reviewed on the Pawnee Flats. Friday field maneuvers were engaged in, Major Eli D. Hoyle, Art. Corps, commanded the blue force, and Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav., the browns. Saturday was occupied with the drilling of the Cavalry and the Artillery on the Republican Flats. To-day, although Sunday, has been a busy one for Colonel Chamberlain, inspecting, quartermaster property for condemnation. General Wint and Lieutenant Allen, left for Fort Leavenworth on Saturday. Major Beach is paying particular attention to the work of the School of Application while here, and it is understood that it is very likely that there will be some change in the new order that has been drafted, which has as its object a complete revolution in the method of instruction that has been in vogue at the school.

At the last election of the Kansas Commandery of the Royal Legion, which occurred at Leavenworth, Kas., Colonel Godfrey was succeeded as commander by Major W. A. Morgan, of Cottonwood Falls, Kas., and was himself elected as one of the council for the ensuing year. Colonel Godfrey attended the meeting. General Wint was the guest of Major and Mrs. Slocum during his stay here. Colonel Chamberlain and Major Beach stopped with Capt. W. J. Snow, secretary of the school, and Mrs. Snow. Colonel Jones was the guest of Captain Romeyn, Cavalry post. On Thursday evening, Major and Mrs. Lewis gave a very brilliant affair. The porch and the house was hung with Japanese lanterns while rugs and chairs made it a cozy retreat. The trees were

also hung with Japanese lanterns, while over a large canvas, which was spread on the lawn, for the use of the disciples of Terpsichore were suspended electric lights. The band of the 9th Cavalry furnished delightful music and refreshments were served. Capt. and Mrs. Hinds gave a dinner party on Wednesday evening, and the following guests enjoyed their hospitality: Major and Mrs. Hoyle, Major and Miss Adams, Miss Imogene Hoyle and Captains Lassiter and Kenly, Art. Corps.

Regimental Commissary Sergeant Blakeney, 9th Cav., was discharged by purchase last week, and with his family will go to California this week, where he will engage in civil pursuits.

Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Cavalry garrison, entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. The table decorations were very beautiful, roses predominating. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Ogle, Miss Godfrey, Miss Jones, Col. T. W. Jones and Captains Romeyn and Bootes. Col. and Mrs. Godfrey gave a luncheon on Saturday for General Wint and Lieutenant Allen, Colonels Chamberlain and Jones and Major Beach. On Monday evening, Major Granger Adams and Miss Adams entertained with a "cinch" party of nine tables. The first lady's prize was won by Miss Imogene Hoyle, the second by Mrs. Slocum and the "booby" by Miss Godfrey. Captain Kenly won the first gentleman's prize, Lieutenant Dickey the second, and Lieutenant Pillow, the "booby."

Colonel Godfrey, the post commandant, has been asked to furnish a troop, a section of a battery, and the band, to participate in the Memorial Day exercises in Junction City. The quartermaster's office is expecting to hear almost daily that the remodeling of the old post exchange building has been authorized as it is intended that this building be used by the student officers that are to come here for a year's course under the new plans for the reorganization of the school. As these officers, thirty-four in number, are to be here not later than Oct. 15, it will be necessary to commence work at an early date.

On Tuesday evening, Lieut. P. D. Glassford, Art. Corps, was the host at a charming dinner in honor of the Misses Carleton and Jones, both of whom will leave shortly for San Antonio, Texas. The table was decorated with carnations, ferns and little electric lights. Beside the guests of honor, there were present Mrs. W. S. McNair and Lieutenants Taubbe and Armstrong.

The post team added another to its long list of victories this afternoon, by taking the strong Hutchinson aggregation into camp. The visitors are rated as among the best in the State, but they were no match for Riley's ball tossers. Score, Fort Riley, 5; Hutchinson, 1.

On Sunday evening, Col. and Mrs. Parker entertained at dinner. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Hoyle, Major and Miss Adams, and Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow. Mrs. Meyers entertained with cards on Friday afternoon. At the bridge tables were the Mesdames Slocum, Hoyle, Morgan, Armstrong, Hinds, Moore, Pillow, McCormack, Snow, Hand, Babcock, Williams and Ogle, and the Mesdames Sellman and Fair; at the euchre tables were the Mesdames Lewis, Pearson, McBlain, Love, Vernule, Dean, Short, Keihl, McNair, Carleton and Roberts, and the Mesdames Dimmick, Hoyle, Banister and Morgan. Prizes were awarded at each table.

**FORT MONROE.**

Fort Monroe, Va., May 23, 1906.

In honor of Mrs. Rodgers, wife of Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Harrison Hall entertained at luncheon on Monday, and on Wednesday again gave an entertainment at which bridge was played; the guests were: Mrs. William P. Pence, Mrs. I. N. Lewis, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. John Gifford, Mrs. Philip R. Ward, Mrs. Richard McMaster, Mrs. Harry C. Barnes, Mrs. R. C. Marshall, Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Coleman. The prizes, two bolts of ribbon with silver runners, were awarded to Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. McMaster and Mrs. Gifford. General Ward was for a few days of last week the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Philip R. Ward. Cardinal Gibbons spoke Thursday at Monroe, and was entertained by Col. Ramsay D. Potts. Col. and Mrs. Potts were at home to a large number of friends on Thursday afternoon. The post band stationed on the veranda furnished music. Mrs. Lewis, wife of Capt. I. N. Lewis, entertained at a bridge luncheon on Thursday. The guests were: Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Downing, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Cline, Mrs. Kimberley, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Apple, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Cline, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Pence and Mrs. Nelson. The prizes, handsome tea cups, were awarded to Miss Cline and Mrs. Marshall.

On Thursday afternoon there was an interesting game of baseball on the parade grounds, between the teams of the 118th and 41st Companies. The 118th won with a score of 7 to 9.

The Lunch Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Tracy, wife of Capt. Joseph P. Tracy. Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer and her sister, Miss Cline, left Thursday night to spend a week with relatives in Washington. Mrs. Mead is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence. Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall and Mrs. John I. Rodgers spent Saturday at Jamestown, Va. Mrs. Rodgers left Monday for New York, after a ten days' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Harrison Hall. Mrs. George M. Apple and her mother, Mrs. Nelson, spent Friday at Virginia Beach, Va. Capt. Johnson Hagood came down from Washington to spend Sunday at Monroe. Major William C. Rafferty is here on a brief official trip. Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts entertained at dinner on Friday evening; a profusion of roses were used as decorations. Their guests were: Major and Mrs. Strong, Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby, Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Charles S. Walkey and Capt. Gordon Hines. Mrs. Wade, wife of Capt. John P. Wade, now stationed at Governors Island, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy.

The Government tug Reno on Saturday carried the officers' baseball team and a large party of officers and their families to Berkeley, where a most interesting game was played between the officers of the Navy and officers of the Army. The Army won, with a score of seven to three. In the eighth inning Lieut. Thomas A. Jones was knocked out for about five minutes, but was able to finish the game. The Monroe team was as follows: Stopford, p.; Jones, c.; Marshall, 1b.; Kerrick, 2b.; Dunwoody, s.s.; Powers, 3b.; Totton, 1f.; Kelton, c.f.; Potts, r.f.; Captain Davis, of the tug Reno, left Saturday night to spend Sunday in Washington.

Mrs. Ward, wife of Capt. Philip R. Ward, made a charming hostess at a bridge party given Friday afternoon. The prizes were dainty silk work bags, one for each table. Capt. and Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis entertained delightfully at dinner on Saturday evening, the tables being lavishly decorated in spring flowers. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby, Walker, of Fort Rodman, Me.; Capt. and Mrs. Cornelia DeW. Wilcox and Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter. On Saturday morning there was a tug party from the Norfolk Navy Yard, bringing the young people over for the Saturday night hop at the Chamberlain. Among them were the Misses Persons, Miss Willis, Misses Harrington, Miss Denise Mahan, Constr. John A. Spilman, Ensigns Atkins, Allen, Bell and Laird.

Col. Ramsay D. Potts left Monday night to spend a few days in New York. Mrs. Pope and Miss Pope are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred S. Morgan. Mrs. Morgan has issued invitations for a bridge party Thursday, and a euchre party later for the young people in honor of Miss Pope. Mrs. John B. Kinsbury entertained the Euchre Club at its final meeting on Monday afternoon. The club prize, a white drawn work parasol, was awarded to Mrs. Gifford, and the guests' prize, a cut glass bon-bon dish, was won by Mrs. Coleman. Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Sullivan and Miss Sullivan leave the latter part of next week for their summer home in Berkeley Springs, W. Va. Mrs. Clifton C. Carter was hostess at a delightful bridge party on Wednesday of last week. There were eight tables, and the prizes were awarded to Mrs. Knox, Miss Sullivan, Miss Cline, Mrs. Downing, Mrs. Apple and Mrs. Rodgers. On Tuesday of this week Mrs. Caster entertained at progressive six-handed euchre. The first prize was won by Miss Anna Gifford, the second by Mrs. Gifford, the third by Mrs. Hopkinson, and the consolation by Mrs. Kimberley. Captain

## THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL Baking Powder

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**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

Mauldin spent a few days of last week at Monroe. Mrs. Knox, wife of General Knox, entertained at a bridge luncheon on Wednesday at her residence in the National Soldiers' Home. Mrs. Samuel G. Shettle entertained at bridge on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Andrew Hero, jr., entertained informally at bridge Monday morning, prizes being awarded to Mrs. Philip R. Ward and Miss Sullivan.

A charming dinner was given Thursday by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George R. Clark at the navy yard. Roses formed an attractive centerpiece for the table. The guests were: Paymr. and Mrs. O'Leary and Surg. and Mrs. A. C. Wentworth. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Blue entertained on Thursday evening at a very charming dinner at their home in York street, Norfolk, in honor of their guest, Miss Howell, of Charleston, W. Va. Others present were: Admiral and Mrs. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. N. Leigh Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leighton Hubbard, and Mr. Edward Brockenborough. Paymr. Chester G. Mayo gave a very enjoyable theater party on Tuesday evening at the Cranby theater, Norfolk, which was followed by a supper at his apartments at the Rochambeau. His guests were: Ensign and Mrs. Babcock, Miss Selma Mertz, Miss Cornelia McBlair and Paymr. Charles Morris.

**GOVERNORS ISLAND.**

Governors Island, N.Y.H., May 23, 1906.

At the field day held on May 21 the officers were: Starter, Lieutenant Mudgett; judges, Captain Ford, Lieutenant McNamara and Lieutenant Endicott; referee, Lieutenant Bump; timer, Lieutenant Budd. The events and winners were: 100-yard dash, Taubbe, Co. B, 11 2-5 secs.; equipment race, Brayman, Co. A, 2 mins. 28 secs.; throwing baseball, McDonald, Co. D, 291 ft.; 440-yard dash, Hutchins, Co. D, 54 4-5 secs.; running high jump, Taubbe, Co. B, 4 ft. 9 ins.; standing broad jump, Taubbe, Co. B, 8.77 ft.; high kick, Ellis, Co. A, 7 ft. 3 7-16 ins.; barrel and shoe race, Rich, Co. B, 1 min. 6 1-5 secs.

Mrs. Jenkins gave a dinner on Wednesday, her guests being Miss Conrad, Miss Weaver, Mr. Howze, U.S.N.; Capt. J. P. Wade, Lieutenant Endicott, and the Messrs. Dunn. Miss Hinckley, of Poughkeepsie, is a guest at Mrs. Miller's. Mrs. Jenkins has returned from a visit to Columbia, S.C., and Mrs. J. P. Wade is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy at Fort Monroe. Among visitors during the past week have been Major Edmund K. Russell, Miss Jennie Miller at Miss Greble's; Mrs. Stearns and little daughter at Mrs. Weaver's; Miss Marie Hudgins at the Misses Pullman's; Mr. and Mrs. Burgess and Miss Burgess at Mrs. Knabenshue's, and Ensign Stephen Rowan, U.S.N., at Major Rowan's. On Friday Miss Russell entertained at dinner and Miss Dunn gave a hop supper.

The 5th Artillery band has returned to its station, Fort Hamilton, after three months of service at Governors Island. The concerts given on Tuesdays, in addition to its other work, have been appreciated. On Wednesday, May 23, the band returned from Fort Hamilton for an extra hop at which refreshments were served after the dancing.

During the stay of the fleet in the Hudson river and at the navy yard there have been numerous exchanges of social visits, a number of officers being at the hops on Tuesday and Friday nights. A luncheon was given on board the Colorado on Sunday for Miss Pullman, Miss Weaver, Miss Gale, Miss Russell and Miss Dunn, chaperoned by Mrs. Johnston. On Monday Lieutenant Budd and Chaplain Smith dined on the Missouri, and on Wednesday Chaplain and Mrs. Smith gave a dinner for Chaplain Dickens, U.S.N., of the Kearsarge, Mr. Charles Haight, of New York, Lieut. A. F. Halpin, Rev. C. M. Niles, D.D., and Mr. Edward Niles, and Lieutenant Budd.

Mr. Robinson has returned home from college, and will spend the summer with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Lieut. A. F. Halpin is visiting friends on Governors Island, and making arrangements for permanent residence in New York. He has accepted the post of organist of St. Cornelius chapel, and is engaged in organizing a choir of men and boys for the new chapel, where services will begin in September.

A number of officers went to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground on Saturday last to witness the firing tests for the first class from the U.S. Military Academy. The instruction lasted from 10 to 4, with an intermission for lunch at noon, which was served to the officers in the brick house and to the cadets at tables on the lawn.

**NEW ENGLAND NOTES.**

Boston, Mass., May 24, 1906.

On Monday and Thursday the navy yard band plays on the Wabash, Capt. John M. Hawley's ship, and many visitors are attracted there. Mrs. Hawley is informally at home Mondays. Capt. William H. Everett, U.S.N., who has been quite ill, is now able to perform some indoor office duties and was back at his desk Wednesday. Mrs. Everett is informally at home on Tuesday at their quarters, in what is facetiously called "Rotten Row," at the end of the navy yard, near Chelsea bridge. The quarters are quite attractive, especially at this season, and the Everetts have the advantage of a large open space, nicely grassed, and flowers abound all along the houses, both front and back.

Mrs. Albert S. Snow, wife of Rear Admiral Snow, was at home on Wednesday; also her young daughter, Mabel, who is a graduate of Wheaton Seminary in Massachusetts. Mrs. Snow is leaving soon for Rockland, Me., to see her new grandson for the first time, at the home of her son, Lieut. C. F. Snow, now on sick leave. Admiral Snow's residence is unusually spacious, and the fine gardens, vegetable and flower, add much to the outdoor scene. Within one finds cut flowers and boughs of blossoming lilacs arranged artistically. Each afternoon the band gives a concert on the green opposite the drawing rooms, and each forenoon it plays at Marine Corps headquarters.

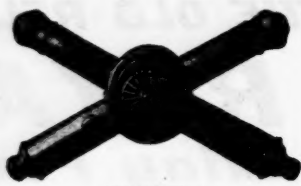
The sum of \$2,000 has been authorized for new boilers on the U.S. tug Iwana, now at the Boston Navy Yard. The New Jersey and Cleveland are attracting much attention, and 200 men have arrived from the naval training school at Newport for the former ship.

On the first Monday in June the annual drum-head election of the Ancient and Honorable Company takes place on Boston Common, followed by a review in the presence of Governor Guild and staff. Past Commander George H. Innis, of the G.A.R., is the coming hero of this famous company. He has a military record beginning before the War of '61, was mustered out in September, 1865, has held official positions of trust and is popular in many circles. Major Lawrence N. Duchesney, one of the best known militia men in New England, commanding for many years the 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, M.V.M., is about to retire. He saw service during the Civil War, was in Libby prison, and has seen continuous service ever since. According to the new law in Massachusetts he will be retired with increased rank, applying to all officers



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14-Karat Gold and Enamel . . . . .	\$15.00
Silver-Gilt and Enamel . . . . .	3.00
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## BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.

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who have served over twenty-five years. The Massachusetts Naval Brigade, Capt. Buffington commanding, will go to sea April 11 to 18.

Pay Dir. Joseph Foster, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Foster are arriving on the Saxonia. Before leaving England they gave a farewell reception at Gravesend, attended by five hundred of their admiring friends. Mrs. Thomas N. Wood, wife of Colonel Wood, U.S.M.C., is recovering from a somewhat severe illness, and is at present enjoying a visit from her daughter, Mrs. Robert H. Dunlap, wife of Captain Dunlap, of the Kearsarge. Lieut. Walter N. Hill, U.S.M.C., who has been visiting at the home of Mrs. Hill's parents in Jamaica Plain, was suddenly summoned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard Monday to serve as judge advocate at court-martial. The next day his young daughter, Virginia Hill, aged three months, was christened with ceremonies at the home of Mrs. C. F. Guild, Mrs. Hill's mother, and on Thursday his family joined him in Brooklyn. Lieutenant Hill is on the U.S.S. Indiana at present. M.H.B.

### PORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 22, 1906.

Troops A, B, C, D, I and K, 12th Cav., which have been at the rifle range at Caloosa Springs for the past month, under command of Major H. J. Goldman, returned Saturday, May 19. The officers speak well both of the health of the camp and the progress made by the men with the new rifle. Troops E, F, G, H, L and M left this morning for their turn at the range, under command of Capt. T. B. Dugan, 12th Cav.

The 12th Cavalry band discoursed sweet music at the Elk's reunion in Nashville, Tenn., May 21. That the popularity and high standard of the band are being ably sustained by Bandmaster Check is evidenced by the many applications for dates which it is receiving. Yesterday a contract was closed with the Chattanooga June Festival, June 4-9, at Olympia Park.

It is doubtful if twelve of the sixteen general prisoners confined in the guardhouse and booked for the military prison at Leavenworth will ever reach that institution. Sunday evening they made a stealthy and successful exit out of a grated window in the rear of the guardhouse, which they had succeeded in sawing under the very noses of the sentinels.

Mrs. Waddell and little daughter, who have been passing a brief visit at the post with Capt. and Mrs. James J. Hornbrook, returned to their New York home Thursday.

Wednesday, the 16th, was ladies' night at the Officers' Club. The evening's program was ably carried out by Lieut. George B. Hunter. Mrs. J. A. Clark entertained at dinner Monday, May 14. Mrs. James M. Burroughs gave a dinner Wednesday. Miss Hornbrook, of Evansville, Ind., is passing a pleasant visit with her brother, Capt. James J. Hornbrook, and family. Miss Powell, of Birmingham, Ala., is visiting Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Wall.

The Clover Leaf Club, of Chattanooga, gave its annual function at the opera house in that city Thursday night. Quite a number of the post people were in attendance. Col. S. C. Mills, I.G., has been at the post since Friday.

A daring but unsuccessful attempt was made Saturday night to lessen the oats supply at the stables. The thief unfortunately escaped the sentinel, but left as a souvenir a fairly valuable horse, harness and wagon, for which no owners have as yet put in an appearance.

The officers' hop at the gymnasium Saturday night proved very enjoyable in spite of the prevailing warm wave. The music was furnished by the 12th Cavalry band, and the attendance from Chattanooga was larger than usual.

### PORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., May 21, 1906.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. H. Ruffner, U.S.A., of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Violet, to Louis K. DeBus, of Cincinnati. The wedding will take place early in June. Miss Ruffner is an unusually attractive girl and a social favorite. Mr. DeBus is prominent in the social and business circles of both Covington and Cincinnati.

Lieut. R. D. Goodwin, 4th Inf., is on a brief leave, and will visit his mother, who is seriously ill at Vincennes, Ind.

Capt. G. D. Smiley, eighty-two years old, of Lexington, Ky., who died Monday night at Birmingham, Ala., was the last survivor of the famous Captain Price company in the Mexican War, and served under General Morgan in the Civil War. During the battle of Buena Vista, when the Mexicans captured Captain Price's flag, ten Americans, of whom Captain Smiley was one, volunteered to recapture the flag, which they did. Five members of the party were killed.

The troops here are to complete their target practice before July 15, and owing to the fact that the lenses for the new rifle range near this post have not all been approved, will probably go to Indianapolis, Ind., where the militia of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia and Tennessee will encamp ten days.

The May field day occurred on Tuesday last and Co. M won the largest number of points, 19; Co. K, 10½; second, and Co. L, 1½; third, band, 0.

The tennis courts for the officers, situated north of the gymnasium, are completed. There are four new courts. The officers gave their weekly hop on Wednesday night in the gymnasium, which, with the beautiful summer evening, was greatly enjoyed.

### FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., May 23, 1906.

On Wednesday, May 16, the first field day of the year was held, there having been until the present no facilities for an indoor meet. There were twelve events, and much interest was shown in all of them, preliminary races having to be run in the dashes. The center of interest, however, was in the boat race which was pulled off in the afternoon. Three crews of five, one from each of the companies, the 40th, 21st and 103d, entered and fought hard for first place against wind and tide. In an exciting finish, the 40th Company's crew won the 103d second. In the totaling of points the 40th had 51; the 103d had 34, and the 21st had 24½ for their credit, and Private Thomas, 40th Co., the highest individual score, of 12, two of which were won in the 100-yard dash from which he

was disqualified from competing for a prize. Between sixty and seventy men entered the twelve events, and the prizes were evenly distributed, only three men winning two prizes for individual work; so from a military standpoint the day was regarded as being an unusually good one. Prizes of fifty cents in credit checks at the post exchange were awarded for each point.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Cleaver, of Delaware City, who have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, have returned to their home. Quite a number of the post people attended Barnum and Bailey's circus in Baltimore last Thursday afternoon. Among the party were: Capt. William M. Cruikshank, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, Lieut. Clarence Deems, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, Lieut. William F. Morrison, Mrs. F. R. Kenney, Miss Florence R. Taylor and Lieut. C. F. Morse, asst. surg.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Scriven Brown entertained at dinner on Sunday last Capt. Godwin Ordway and Mrs. F. R. Kenney. Col. John E. Greer, Ord. Dept., was here on an inspection tour and was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr. Mrs. F. R. Kenney entertained Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown last Sunday evening. Capt. William M. Cruikshank returned Tuesday evening from a three days' trip to Fort Monroe, having left here Sunday on the torpedo planter General Henry Knox, commanded by Capt. F. C. Mauldin. He returned by way of Fort Dupont, and in addition to seeing a number of his friends had a most enjoyable time.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., May 23, 1906.

Paymaster O'Leary, the general storekeeper of the navy yard, is to be detached within a week. His tour of duty here has been marked by many evidences of success, and much regret is manifested at his departure, so much so, in fact, that the pay officers attached to the yard and station gave him a farewell banquet at the Virginia Club on the night of the 21st. The hosts were Paymasters Seibels, Conard, Morris, Baker, Crowell, Mayo, Watrous, and Pay Clerk Van Patten. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the dinner, and each officer endeavored to show his personal appreciation of the guest.

The Treasury Department and its legal counsels came in for considerable attention, for everyone present had some tale to unfold, and the auditor was humorously represented as saying:

"Yea, verily, it has been said,  
We'll check your pay until you're dead.  
Then, even when your mortal coil  
Is buried deep beneath the soil,  
We shall check, check, check."

The dinner will live long in the recollections of those present, as an evidence of good-will and friendship, and of a well deserved admiration for the departing general storekeeper.

### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., May 20, 1906.

Mrs. Wayland, with her two daughters, of Badger, Minn., was the guest of her brother, Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., during the week. Major W. A. Mann, Gen. Staff, was at St. Thomas's Military College this week inspecting the corps of cadets. Target practice began on Monday for the Infantry and Cavalry branches. Good progress has been made, and with good weather and the falling of the Minnesota river the range will be a first class one.

Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf., returned from San Francisco this week, where the Captain has been on temporary duty. Major Francis H. French, I.G. has been at the post this week. Lieut. and Mrs. Bailey joined the post this week after a short leave. Mrs. Sibley, 2d Cav., entertained the ladies of the post on Thursday at euchre. Mrs. J. H. Parker and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, 28th Inf., winning the prizes. Delightful refreshments were served.

### BORN.

FRIES.—To the wife of Capt. Amos A. Fries, C.E., U.S.A., a son, at Los Angeles, Cal., May 13, 1906.

SLADE.—At New York city, May 16, 1906, a son, to the wife of Mr. Prescott Slade, and grandson to Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.Y.N.G., late 2d U.S. Cav.

### MARRIED.

McCUE—BOYER.—At Chicago, Ill., May 18, 1906, Mr. George S. McCue, late lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, and Miss Mabel Dean Boyer.

PATTERSON—RUSHMORE.—At Woodbury Falls, N.Y., May 12, 1906, Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, Art. Corps, U.S. A., and Miss Jean Rushmore.

SCHWARTZ—CUMMINGS.—At Melrose, Mass., May 8, 1906, Chief Engr. Edward G. Schwartz, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, and Miss Frances Ellen Cummings.

SCOTT—STEPHENSON.—At Boston, Mass., by the Rev. James De Normandie, D.D., May 19, 1906, Catharine Greene Stephenson, daughter of Med. Insp. F. B. Stephenson, U.S. N., and Mrs. Stephenson, to Dr. John Alfred Scott, of Boston.

SMART—LYNCH.—At New York city, May 19, 1906, Dr. William M. Smart, U.S.A., and Miss Catherine B. Lynch.

SULLIVAN—VON TANGEN.—At New York city, May 23, 1906, Pay Insp. Harry R. Sullivan, U.S.N., and Miss Clara Emilie von Tangen.

TOURET—PARQUHAR.—At Denver, Colo., May 19, 1906, Miss Irene Farquhar, eldest daughter of Mrs. F. A. Farquhar, and of the late Colonel Farquhar, U.S.A., to Rev. Frank Hale Touret.

### DIED.

BARTHELMLESS.—At Fort Keogh, Mont., April 10, 1906, Chief Musician Christian Barthelmless, U.S.A.

CLARY.—At Washington, D.C., May 16, 1906, Ellen Clary, aged eighty-two, sister of the late Gen. Robert E. Clary, U.S.A., and the late Commodore Albert G. Clary, U.S.N.

CROFTON.—At Manila, P.I., May 18, 1906, Gabrielle Josephine, only daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crofton, 1st U.S. Inf., aged two years, one month and six days.

DAVIS.—At Moundsville, West Va., May 15, 1906, Dr. John Reeser Davis, brother of Brig. Gen. Wirt Davis, U.S.A., retired. Interment in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., May 16.

DIVINE.—At Wilmington, N.C., May 19, 1906, Mrs. John F. Divine, mother of the wife of Capt. D. P. Foley, U.S.R.C.S.

DONALDSON.—At Bloomfield, N.J., May 15, 1906, Walter Alexander Donaldson, son-in-law of the late Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U.S.A.

DUVAL.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 10, 1906, Mrs. Frances M. Duval, grandmother of Mrs. C. C. Smith, wife of Capt. C. C. Smith, 14th U.S. Cav., in the eighty-third year of her age.

ISHAM.—At Surry, N.H., Pierreport Isham, who resigned from the Army as a second lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry June 1, 1888.

KEARNY.—At Cape May, N.J., May 20, 1906, Mrs. Diana M. Kearny, widow of Gen. Philip Kearny, U.S.V.

LINDER.—At Fort Adams, R.I., May 21, 1906, John Linder, the two-year-old son of Ordnance Sergeant Linder, U.S.A.

NANCE.—At Quincy, Ill., May 14, 1906, Mrs. Eliza Torrence Nance, widow of the late Dr. Clement H. Nance and mother of Capt. John T. Nance, 9th U.S. Cav.

SPRAGUE.—At Clifton, Staten Island, N.Y., May 24, 1906, Margaret Stopford, daughter of Dr. John T. and Gertrude T. Sprague. Services at 27 Vanderbilt avenue, Clifton, S.I., Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

## How To Tell Pure Beer.

You do not need to be a chemist to know pure, clean beer.

Pabst Beer, brewed from eight-day malt, selected hops and pure water, is not fermented in open vats but in Pabst hermetically sealed tanks. It is not cooled in rooms where men walk in and out, but in sealed coolers where no hands can touch it, no foul air can taint it. Only sterilized air is used to oxygenate it. It is then stored in hermetically sealed storage tanks for months until perfect in age, purity and strength.

The Pabst Blue Ribbon is a guarantee of best quality.

### 14TH N.Y.—COL. J. H. FOOTE.

In its last armory review of this season before Major Gen. C. F. Roe, and in honor of its Civil War Veterans, the 14th N.Y., under command of Col. J. H. Foote, gave evidence of progress, and generally speaking it was the best display the command has made this year. The regiment has new life in it, and with the election of Colonel Foote it would seem that a decided change for the better has set in. For the ceremony of review the regiment paraded twelve companies of sixteen files each, divided into three battalions, and commanded respectively by Majors Garcia, Libbey and Baldwin. After the regiment was formed the old Civil War veterans, most of them bent with age, and some of them lame, and carrying the old battle torn flags, marched in amid great applause, formed line facing the active regiment, and a salute was rendered the old colors. It was a very pretty ceremony. Next followed the review by General Roe, the men standing very steady, and in the passage the companies went past in excellent shape. A regimental drill in close order followed, the movements being executed with snap and precision. The parade was taken by Major Garcia, his place as battalion commander being occupied by Captain Bruckman. It proved a very creditable ceremony.

The heavy manner in which the men bring the butts of the pieces on the floor in executing order arms needs prompt correction. It is positively bad, and will in time seriously injure the rifles. At the conclusion of the parade one hundred per cent. duty medals were presented a number of officers and men, after which Colonel Foote received a surprise in being presented with a handsome saber by his officers. The presentation was made by brevet Brig. Gen. A. L. Kline, former colonel of the 14th, who in an appropriate speech stated among other things that Colonel Foote had been a steadfast, true and loyal officer of the 14th during his twenty-one years' of service, and that an honor was never more worthily bestowed, and that the gift was an expression of confidence in his ability and a token of esteem. The regiment was then dismissed, the special guests being enjoyably entertained by Colonel Foote and his officers at a collation. Officers of General Roe's staff present were: Lieut. Colonels Wingate, Cleveland, Stearns, Hurry, and Majors Greer, Holland and Prentice. Other guests present included Colonel Stokes, 23d Regt.; Colonel Morris, 9th, and Colonel Eddy, 47th.

### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Capt. John A. Anderson, adjutant of the 14th N.Y., and one of the best known guardsmen in Brooklyn, made application May 18 to be relieved from duty. More than a year ago he resigned, but was persuaded to continue in office, as his services were so highly valued. Captain Anderson entered the Guard as a private in Co. G, 23d Regiment, in 1879. Taking his discharge in 1886, he joined the 13th Regiment in 1888, and in 1889 became a first lieutenant, and in 1896 a captain. He was rendered supernumerary in 1898, and was assigned to duty as adjutant in the 14th in 1899. Captain Anderson also served in Troop C, Capt. T. F. Donovan has been appointed adjutant, vice Anderson.

The 4th N.J. will assemble in blue uniform on Sunday evening, May 27, 1906, to attend divine service, by invitation of the regimental chaplain, Capt. Cornelius Brett, D.D., at the Bergen Reformed church, Bergen and Highland avenues, Jersey City. The services will be conducted by the Rev. J. Madison Hare, chaplain of the 3d Regiment, N.G.N.J. Assembly at the armory at 7 p.m.

The annual baseball game between teams from the 7th N.G. N.Y. and the 1st Naval Battalion, N.Y., will be played on the Polo Grounds, at 155th street and Eighth avenue, Saturday, May 26, at 3:30 p.m. sharp. It is strictly an invitation event, and an interesting game is promised.

The State camp of New York will open for the season on June 2, with the 9th Regiment and Squadron A on duty. The latter command will march to and from the camp, and for the march from New York city will leave the armory at 4:30 p.m. Friday, June 1. Troop B, of Albany, has been excused from camp duty.

The 1st Infantry, Penn. N.G., of Philadelphia, will parade on Sunday, May 27, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of attending divine service at Holy Trinity church, under the auspices of the regimental chaplain, Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tompkins.

In order to promote a greater interest in rifle practice throughout New England, the Old Guard of Massachusetts, of which Major Gen. Otis H. Marion is president, has offered a trophy. The competition will be open to teams of ten men each from any military or other regularly organized association in New England. Ten shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards, with U.S. magazine, .30 caliber rifle, as allowed by the N.R.A. in military matches. A trophy, championship banner, to become the property of the organization whose team wins it.

Four companies of the 10th Battalion, N.G.N.Y., were sent to Coeymans, twelve miles south of Albany, on May 16, having been ordered out at the request of Sheriff Pitts, after a row between 500 striking Italian brick makers and nearly as many negro workmen. The National Guardsmen patrolled the town and closed the saloons, the residents were required to remain indoors and all suspected persons were arrested. The quick and thorough work of the companies quelled the disturbance and the trouble was all over on May 17.

By an amendment to the military code of New York, Sec. 165, the adjutant general must receive due notice of all claims a National Guardsman may make. The new law reads as follows: "No claim shall be allowed under this section unless the claimant, within thirty days after receiving the injury or contracting the disease or disability upon which the claim is made, notifies in writing the adjutant general of his intention to make such claim. Where a claim is made under this section, the adjutant general may cause examination of the



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claimant to be made from time to time by a medical officer or officers designated for the purpose by the adjutant general, and he may direct the removal of a claimant to, and his treatment in, a hospital designated by the adjutant general, and if the claimant refuses to permit any such examination, or if he refuses to go to such hospital or to follow the advice given or treatment prescribed for him therein, he shall thereby forfeit and be barred from all right to any claim or allowance under this section."

Beginning on July 18 and concluding on July 27, 1906, the Indiana National Guard will engage in field and camp service for instruction at the Army post site near Lawrence, Marion County, Indiana.

The 1st Regiment of Connecticut, Colonel Schulze, is excused from camp duty at State military rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., July 9 to 14, 1906, and the several organizations of the regiment will assemble at their respective armories, armed and equipped for the field, on Aug. 11, 1906, for nine days' duty at the U. S. Maneuver Camp, Mount Gretna, Pa.

First Lieut. Andrew Kelly, of Co. F, 69th N.Y., recently elected, has passed the examining board with a high percentage. He is a cousin of Gen. Sir Thomas Kelly Kenny, of the British army, and was senior corporal of the 69th when elected to his present office. The company, with Captain Maguire and Lieutenants Kelly and Elms, is now particularly well officered, and has a membership of eighty reliable men. A number of them are prominent athletes, and include such stars as Nille Cooke, champion sprinter; Richard Doody, junior cross country champion; J. J. Archer, the football player and runner, and Theodore D. Hulsizer, champion wing shot. The regiment qualified 398 officers and men at Creedmoor out of 400 practicing.

### 1ST BATTERY.—CAPT. LOUIS WENDEL.

The cadet corps of the 1st Battery, N.Y., which has been formed and instructed by ex-Lieut. T. F. Schmidt, gave its first exhibition at the armory on the night of May 19, and made a highly creditable display, especially considering the fact that it has only been organized four months. To make the exhibition all the more interesting, a number of other cadet corps were present.

The first event was a review by Capt. Louis Wendel, with Lieut. Louis Wendel, jr., and Lieut. M. Seyfried as his staff. The line was made up of the 1st Battery Cadets, N.Y. Turner Cadets, Battery A Cadets, from East Orange, N.J.; St. Thomas Cadets, Bradley Co., and St. Marks Cadets. After the standing review the command passed in review in quick and double time in the most excellent manner and received well earned applause. Then followed exhibition drills by the several units present. The saber drill and physical drill of Battery A cadets were particularly good, as was also the dismounted drill of the 1st Battery cadets, and the Infantry drill of the Turner cadets. The St. Thomas cadets also showed up to advantage. A sham battle, in which the boys fired numerous blank cartridges, and at the same time showed creditable fire discipline, closed the cadet exhibition. A spirited mounted broad sword exhibition between Lieutenant Schmidt and Private Bonton closed the interesting entertainment.

A detail of men from the battery will fire the morning and evening gun and any other salutes necessary at the State camp, which begins on June 2. At the summer night's festival of the battalions at Fort Wendel Saturday evening, May 26, dancing will commence at 5 o'clock and continue indefinitely.

### 9TH N.Y.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

Colonel Morris, of the 9th Regiment, in issuing orders for his command to proceed to the State camp for a tour of duty on June 2, says: "The C.O. is particularly anxious that the regiment should make a fine showing at the State camp this season, and urges all members to adhere strictly to military discipline and etiquette. Prompt obedience to military officers is indispensable, and each man is cautioned to be prompt in saluting all officers. It is imperative that all members of the regiment prepare themselves as far as it is possible theoretically in the work of advance guard, outpost and guard duty. In all these duties (and particularly the latter) individual efficiency is absolutely necessary since the safety of the entire command is in the keeping of a single sentinel, and should he be neglectful or inefficient while on duty, the gravest consequences may ensue."

Extracts from regulations relative to guard duty are also published. Colonel Cleveland, inspector on the staff of General Roe, in his official remarks relative to the recent inspection, says in part:

"This command takes good care of public property, is better instructed, better and more completely officered, and more efficient than last year. It has improved generally. The men are steadier and more soldierly and better appearing than last year. Records generally good to very good."

### 71ST N.Y.—COL. W. G. BATES.

At last the 71st N.Y. is quartered in its magnificent new armory at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, New York city, which is on the site of the old armory destroyed by fire in February, 1902. The regiment vacated its temporary quarters in East Fifty-ninth street on May 24, and marched down Fifth avenue to the new building, under command of Colonel Bates, receiving an enthusiastic ovation along the route.

Arriving at the armory the regiment formed line and presented arms, and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Chaplain Tilton pronounced the invocation, the band played "Home, Sweet Home," after which Colonel Bates made some appropriate remarks in which he praised the splendid manner in which the regiment has maintained its well known efficiency under the adverse circumstances of being without proper shelter for over four years.

After the regiment was dismissed there was dancing, and the members and their friends explored the vast building, which we shall refer to another week.

The grand celebration in honor of possessing the new building will take place in the fall.

Col. W. G. Bates, of the 71st N.Y., has received with regret the resignation of Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, A.I.S.A.P., one of the most renowned rifle shots in the United States. Lieutenant Casey is an expert in the employ of the Ladin and Rand Powder Company, and resigns from the 71st on account of permanent change of residence out of the State, incident to his business. Lieutenant Casey has been connected with the 71st since April, 1898. He served in the Cuban campaign, and was a highly esteemed and exceptionally competent officer.

### 22D N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

Capt. Bloomfield Usher, of Co. E, 22d N.Y., senior captain in the regiment, was unanimously elected major on May 21, vice John G. R. Lillendahl, promoted to be lieutenant colonel. Captain Usher joined the regiment as a private in December, 1883, and has served continuously with it, in successive grades. He is known as a very competent young officer. The officers of the regiment held an enjoyable dinner at Hotel Marie Antoinette on May 24, at which a surprise was sprung on one of the guests, Col. N. B. Thurston, of General Roe's staff, who was recently in temporary command of the 22d. He was presented with a handsome silver loving cup, suitably engraved, as a token of esteem from the officers. Colonel Thurston made a suitable response for the unlooked for beautiful piece of silver. Colonel Hotckin will entertain the officers at dinner after the parade on May 30.

### OHIO.

Capt. Philip J. Ganzert, a former leader of Battery B, of the Cincinnati militia, has been engaged by the Cincinnati Amusement Company to give a machine gun exhibition.

Dr. E. H. Thompson, who has been in temporary command of Co. B, 1st Regiment, O.N.G., since the resignation of Capt. E. E. Gauche, has been unanimously elected captain. Paul Harsha was elected first lieutenant of the same company.

Because Governor Pattison does not approve of the Sunday performance, Adjutant General Hughes has called off the proposed sham battle of the 4th Regiment, O.N.G.

### WISCONSIN.

The Wisconsin National Guard encampment for 1906 will be held at the Wisconsin Military Reservation, Juneau county, as follows: 3d Infantry and 10th Separate Battalion Inf., July 7 to 13, inclusive; 1st Infantry, Troop A, and 1st Battery, July 14 to 20, inclusive; 2d Infantry, July 21 to 27, inclusive. The troops will be instructed how to pitch camp, and also in guard duty, rifle and pistol practice, close and extended order drills. There will also be reviews, parades and lectures. The Artillery will be instructed in mounted and dismounted drills, target practice, etc., and the Hospital Corps will be given instruction.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. H. S.—The total number of enlistments in the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905 (exclusive of the Hospital Corps and Philippine Scouts), was 33,739. Of this number 13,329 were re-enlistments, and 20,410 were original enlistments. The percentage of native born among the original enlistments was 90. Including the Hospital Corps and the Philippine Scouts, the aggregate of all the enlistments and re-enlistments for the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was 39,285. The following are the gains and losses in the N.G.N.Y. during the year ending Sept. 30, 1905: Gains: Enlistments, 2,998; re-enlistments, 216; transfers, 303; taken up from dropped, 728. Losses: Discharged, 1,652; dropped, 2,562; transferred, 265; retired, 2; died, 46. In correspondence with an officer who held rank of colonel of Volunteers, but is now a captain in the Regular establishment, he should be addressed as captain.

S. C. G.—You are not entitled to any Spanish campaign badge for service in Cuba or the Philippines, as you did not serve there in 1898.

J. K.—Apply to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C.

H. M.—No date for the distribution of the medals has yet been set.

G. W. J.—The graduation exercises at West Point will be held on June 12.

S. E. W.—Write to the Military Secretary, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the order you want.

R. H. M.—Senate Bill 4089, as amended, retires David Robertson, sergeant, first class, H.C., with the full pay and allowance of the grade held by him at the date of such retirement. The original bill drafted was to promote Sergeant Robertson a second lieutenant of the Army on the unlimited retired list. He will have completed fifty-one years of service in one grade on May 26. Under the amended bill, should it become a law, he will receive for full pay \$59, commutation of clothing \$4.56, commutation of rations \$30, and for commutation of quarters and fuel \$20; total, \$113.56 per month. This is nearly as much as the sergeant would receive as a retired second lieutenant of Infantry.

### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1906.

Col. John L. Clem, of the Quartermaster's Department, and his son are guests at the Presidio, at the home of Capt. and Mrs. George A. Nugent. Dr. and Mrs. Potter, who were living at the Occidental Hotel at the time of the fire, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick L. Perry, on the post.

The moves among the officers' families have all taken place, and everyone is comfortably settled again in the new quarters. As the bachelor building is considered unsafe, the Y.M.C.A. building is being made over into quarters for the bachelors. It will accommodate eight officers, each having but one room. Owing to the very crowded condition of the post Mrs. George P. Andrews has been obliged to give up the house which she has occupied for many years next to the postoffice, and has been assigned to quarters in the east cantonment. Col. and Mrs. William R. Smedberg and Miss Cora Smedberg, whose home was in the burned district, have quarters at present in the west cantonment.

Lieut. Charles C. Puls, A.C., who was so severely injured on the first day of the fire, has sufficiently recovered from his wounds to leave the hospital, and has gone away on a three months' sick leave. Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, Capt. Ira A. Haynes, Capt. E. S. Benton and Lieut. James E. Pourie have all been relieved from their work at the relief stations, and have returned to duty on the post. Capt. and Mrs. William W. Harts and their little family, who have been at the Presidio since the earthquake, left for their home, on Union street, to-day. Mrs. Dyer, wife of Lieut. Col. A. B. Dyer, left the post last week for a visit of a month or so out of town.

The Logan, with the 12th Infantry aboard, reached the harbor on Tuesday. The troops were kept on the ship, and all the officers who were unacquainted in San Francisco also remained aboard, as there are no hotel accommodations in the city now. They were taken to the Oakland mole this morning and started for their new station in the East. Lieut. A. C. Wright, who has been in town for some time awaiting the coming of the 12th, left last night to join his regiment. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles B. Stone and their children were among the arrivals on the Logan and are visiting Lieutenant Stone's parents for a few days before starting for their new station at Fort Bayard. Mrs. Jordan, wife of Captain Jordan, of the 12th, who had been spending the winter at the Colonial, and who, since being burned out, has been at the Presidio, joined her husband on the arrival of the Logan.

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### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 22, 1906.

Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, U.S.N., head of the department of mathematics at the Naval Academy, will reach the retirement age on June 21 next, but it is considered probable that he will be retained in his present position. In the event of his deciding to leave active service, it is thought that Prof. Stimson J. Brown, of the same department, will succeed him as he is next in order of rank.

It has practically been decided at the Naval Academy that the midshipmen of the senior class, who will compose the first section to be graduated from the Academy in February next, will not accompany the rest of the institution on the annual summer cruise, which begins June 16. Instead, they are to remain at the Academy and take a special course in preparation for their early examination.

Miss Mariana Fullam, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., who has been abroad for several months, has left Rome and is now touring Italy in an automobile with relatives and friends. At this time they are in Venice, and will go to Paris next week. Miss Fullam expects to return home in August. Mrs. Grant, wife of Comdr. A. W. Grant, U.S.N., gave a beautifully appointed luncheon last week at her residence, No. 3 Sampson row, Naval Academy. The luncheon was in honor of Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of the Minister at Venezuela, who is now visiting the city and is stopping at Carvel Hall. The color scheme was white and green, and the luncheon was one of the most attractive small affairs given this season. Covers were laid for eight, and those at table were: Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Craven, wife of Lieut. T. T. Craven, U.S.N.; Mrs. Cook, wife of Lieut. Allen M. Cook, U.S.N.; Mrs. Stevens, wife of Prof. W. O. Stevens, and Miss Esther Byrnes. The last of the regularly scheduled series of midshipmen's hops was given in the Naval Academy armory Saturday night. The attendance was not large, and the restricted midshipmen were conspicuous by their absence. Mrs. Colvocoreses, wife of Capt. George P. Colvocoreses, received with Midshipman Page, of Maryland. The dancers included a number of out-of-town girls, besides the Naval Academy contingent and a few from Annapolis.

The annual inspection by the board of visitors will be made June 11 to 15. The official reception will take place in front of the Superintendent's residence at 10:30 on the morning of June 11. At 5 in the afternoon Admiral Sands will give a reception to the board at his residence in Upshur row.

The resignations of three instructors at the Naval Academy, Messrs. R. A. Rice, O. J. Campbell, jr., of the department of English and law, and W. E. Oliver, of the department of modern languages, have been received by the Navy Department and accepted. Two of the vacancies have been filled by the promotion of instructor F. E. McMillen to the department of English and law, and instructor F. W. Morrison to the modern languages department. The resignation of Midshipman W. G. Coe, of Baker City, Oregon, a member of the third class, has been accepted.

On the Thompson trophy for 1906 is engraved the name of Midshipman Douglas Howard. This is an honor won by the midshipman who does most to promote general athletics during his course. The trophy is a handsome cup presented by Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York, who is the Naval Academy's good friend. Midshipman H. H. Norton has won the prize for punting and drop kicking for 1906, and Midshipman Spencer has also won one of the prizes.

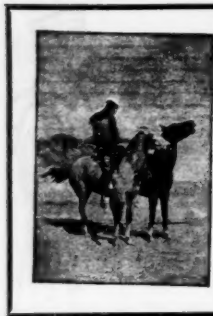
The Maryland Athletic Club baseball nine played an excellent game against the midshipmen here on Saturday in all departments but batting, but lost by a score of 10 to 3, the midshipmen putting up one of the finest games of the season. Van Aulken pitched splendid ball for the locals, allowing but three hits. The Navy will play no more games until it finishes its season on Saturday next with West Point.

Johns Hopkins lost a dual field and track meet with the midshipmen here on Saturday afternoon, the score being 71 to 25. Carey, the Navy sprinter, did not reach his mark of 9 4-5 at the 100, or 22 even at the 220, but easily defeated Hunter and Knight, the Hopkins cracks. The only record broken was by Northcroft in the hammer throw. This midshipman raised the figure from 103 feet 7 inches to 117 feet 9 3-4 inches. Lauman jumped 5 feet 11 inches, an inch and a half over the record, but as he had won at 5 feet 9 inches, the figure did not count.

The summary: 100-yard dash—Carey, Navy, 10 1-5 secs.; second, Burg, Navy. Running high jump—Lauman, Navy, 5 ft. 9 ins.; second, Abbott, Navy. Mile run—Rankin, Navy, 4 mins. 40 2-5 secs.; second, Griffith, Johns Hopkins. Pole vault—Forfeited to Navy. 220-yard dash—Carey, Navy, 22 3-5 secs.; second, Hunter, Johns Hopkins. 120-yard hurdle—Turner, Navy, time, 16 2-5 secs.; second, Hill, Johns Hopkins. Broad jump—Hill, Johns Hopkins, 21 ft. 3 1-4 ins.; second, Pierce, Johns Hopkins. Half-mile run—Emmett, Navy, 2 mins. 7 4-5 secs.; second, Lynch, Navy. Shot put—McConnell, Navy, 37 ft. 8 1-4 ins.; second, Chambers, Navy. 220-yard hurdle—Hill, Johns Hopkins, 27 secs.; second, Turner, Navy. Hammer throw—Northcroft, Navy, 117 ft. 9 3-4 ins.; second, Le Bourgeois, Navy. 440-yard dash—Purnell, Navy, time, 51 secs.; second, Padgett, Johns Hopkins.

The midshipmen closed their inter-collegiate rowing season here Saturday afternoon by defeating Columbia decisively, and at the same time lowering the record for the two-mile course by over ten seconds. The time for the winning crew was 9.31, and that of Columbia 9.43. The best previous time was 9.41 2-5, made by the Navy against Georgetown two seasons ago. The course began at a point on the Severn four miles above the Naval Academy and the crews were compelled to paddle that distance against a heavy wind before the start, the race being back towards the Academy. Just before the start the wind lightened noticeably, but what there was, as well as





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the tide, favored the oarsmen and contributed to the excellent time.

The Navy gained a distinct advantage at the start, catching the water with greater strength, and in a score of yards had forced their boat a half a length to the good. At the half-mile clear water was beginning to show between the boats, and when the mile was passed there was a full length clear. This was steadily increased until a third of a mile from the finish was reached. The Navy anticipated a spurt at this point and began to hit up their stroke, the visitors following gamely. However, the greater strength seemed to be in the Navy boat, and the distance was increased in the last quarter. The visitors rowed thirty-two strokes to the minute and spurted to thirty-four. The Navy got in about one more in each case. Both crews rowed in splendid form, the watermanship and rhythm being almost perfect. The greater strength and power at the finish of the strokes was with the midshipmen, however, and to this the victory may be credited.

The crews rowed as follows: Navy—Prichard, bow; Geary, 2; Drentzer, 3; Bradley (captain), 4; McKee, 5; Rockwell, 6; Leighton, 7; Ingram, stroke; Roberts, cox. Columbia—Braun, bow; Roy, 2; White, 3; Helmich, 4; Ferris, 5; Boyle, 6; O'Laughlin (captain), 7; MacKenzie, stroke; Dorsey, cox. The officials were: Referee, Mr. F. H. Magruder, of Annapolis; starter, Lieut. J. S. Graham, U.S.N.; judges at the finish, Mr. Earle, Columbia, and Midshipman McCammon; timers, Mr. Goodwin, Columbia, and Midshipman McKinney.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 17, 1906.

Mare Island has had more visitors here during the past week than for many months past, and with the Boston, the Princeton, the Paul Jones and the Perry, all of the Pacific Squadron here, there has been a good deal going on. Pay Insp. Thomas H. Hicks, of the Chicago, came last week as the guest of Pay Insp. John S. Carpenter. Pay Dir. Charles W. Littlefield was also here for a few days on a tour of inspection.

Mrs. David Potter left a week ago for New Jersey to visit her father. The news of the California disaster caused her father such grave uneasiness that she determined it would be best to go on and personally assure him of her entire safety. This is Mrs. Potter's first visit to her former home since she came to the yard as a bride a couple of years ago. The uneasiness felt by relatives in the East was also the cause for the departure from the yard of Miss Clark, who has been spending the winter here as the guest of her sister, Mrs. John S. Carpenter. Miss Clark's departure was much regretted, as it was expected that she could remain at the yard for some time longer.

Comdr. Richardson Clover arrived from the East a week ago, and is now at his country home in Napa county, a short distance from here, where he expects to be joined by Mrs. Clover about the first of June. Their place is regarded as one of the ideal ones in this part of the State, and Comdr. and Mrs. Clover expect to spend the summer there. Asst. Naval Constr. Richard D. Gatewood, who arrived from the Boston Navy Yard a short time ago and has since been staying in Alameda, came up to the yard on Thursday last to remain for a couple of days, a guest at the home of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans. He reported for duty here on the Monday following. His mother and sister are still making their home in Alameda, but intend later coming up to the yard to live. Asst. Naval Constr. Sydney M. Henry left on Friday for the East on a thirty days' leave, the greater portion of which time will be spent in New York and Washington. With his return to Mare Island this yard will have three assistant naval constructors, a number made necessary by the increased amount of work which will be handled in the Construction and Repair Department when the work on the \$1,550,000 collier Prometheus is commenced. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin H. Dodd, who have been living on the Manila since being stationed at this yard, left on Friday last for Reno, Nevada, on a visit to the latter's parents. Mrs. George R. Slocum, who spent some time in Vallejo and at this yard while the cruiser Marblehead, of which Commander Slocum is executive officer, was at the station, has returned to her home in Alameda. Before leaving she was the guest of Mrs. Jonathan Brooks for a few days. Mrs. Charles N. Fiske, whose husband, P.A. Surgeon Fiske, is also attached to the Marblehead, visited in Vallejo during the time the ship was at the yard. Mrs. Fiske is spending the time of Dr. Fiske's cruise with her parents, Med. Dir. J. A. Hawke, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Hawke, at their home near Petaluma. Mrs. Fiske was accompanied by Miss Marion Brooks, who was her guest at the Hawke home for several days. She returned to the yard a day or two ago.

Comdr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood entertained at dinner, on Friday evening, Capt. and Mrs. Giles B. Harber, Lieut. Comdr. Miles C. Gorgas, retired, and Mrs. Gorgas, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Miss Caroline McDougall and Mrs. John F. Parker. Mrs. Lucien Young, who went on to Washington in February, arrived here on Friday after a most disagreeable trip across the continent. Mrs. Young was ill all the way out from Denver, and had the unpleasant experience of being detained by one or two wrecks en route. She is now on the road to recovery, it is hoped. The Youngs have taken a house in Vallejo, and will make their home there during the time Commander Young is attached to this yard. They had intended living in San Francisco, where Commander Young had been occupying apartments at Monterey. He was burned out there, however, and Vallejo will accordingly be their home while they are in this part of the world.

A party of young people from the yard made up a picnic to St. John's mine, a few miles from Vallejo, on Saturday last, and a very jolly day was enjoyed. Those who participated in the outing were: Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Miss Eleanor Anderson, Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Capt. Frank H. Holmes, Miss Lillie McCalla, Miss Evelyn Carpenter, Miss Ruth Simons, Miss Emily Simons, Miss Bessie Pond, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Miss Ruth Brooks, Midshipman John E. Pond, Midshipman Ernest A. Swanson, and Asst. Surg. Francis M. Shook. So enjoyable was this picnic that another informal affair has been arranged for this evening, when the Independence launch will take a party of fourteen, chaperoned by Mrs. Holden A. Evans and Mrs. Frank O. Branch, down to Glen Cove, where supper will be served and an informal dance will be enjoyed. On Friday evening, May 11, Mrs. Frank Anderson entertained a few friends at bridge, the guests who made up the two tables being Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. John F. Marshall, jr., Miss Grandy, Asst. Surg. Albert J. Geiger, and Asst. Naval Constr. Sydney M. Henry.

Mrs. Royal R. Richardson, with her little baby, arrived here from Portsmouth, N.H., on Saturday, and is visiting at the hospital, where she will remain during the time that Surgeon Richardson's ship, the Boston, is at the yard. Mrs. William D. Leahy, who has been visiting at the McCalla home

since the earthquake in San Francisco, will remain here for a month or more longer, most of which time will be spent in the navy yard town. Mrs. Leahy's sister, Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, will probably spend the summer in San Francisco or vicinity with their mother, Mrs. Harrington, as Commander Niblack has been ordered to the Chicago for duty. Since their marriage a couple of years ago they have been in Honolulu, from which station they returned to San Francisco a couple of months since. They left for Washington and other points of interest in the East only a few days before California's earthquake, but they are expected to return within a week or so. Mrs. Francis H. Sherman and Miss Sherman are staying in Vallejo, where they will remain while the gunboat Princeton, of which Commander Sherman is the commanding officer, is at the yard. They were staying at the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco on the memorable 18th of April, and were obliged to seek refuge in the parks and there remain for a night or two before they could get out of the city. Mrs. Garfield, widow of the late President, stopped at the yard for a few days' visit with friends on her way East this week. Lieut. John F. Marshall, jr., of the Paul Jones, Mrs. Marshall and the latter's sister, Miss Grandy, left on Saturday for the Yosemite Valley for a ten days' stay. Mrs. Farnsworth, of San Francisco, is a guest at the home of Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla left on Sunday last for Santa Barbara to spend ten days at the new home where they will reside upon the former's retirement from active service, the middle of next month.

Capt. Frederic M. Wise, U.S.M.C., injured his foot while on duty in San Francisco, and is under treatment at the hospital. Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany, Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, Lieut. Sydney W. Brewster, H. J. O'Leary, Fred A. Udell, John H. White and W. E. Smith went down to Burlingame to attend a dinner to be given this evening by Mr. Stetson, of the San Francisco firm of Holbrook, Merrill and Stetson. The dinner is to be given for the officers from this yard who were on duty during the past few weeks in the metropolis. Comdr. John H. L. Holcombe came up to the yard on Tuesday last. He will be under treatment at the hospital here for some days before sailing for the Asiatic Station on the 25th. Mrs. Samuel L. Bryant, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Merry, in San Francisco, is at present in Mendocino county, the Merrys having taken a house there for the summer immediately after the San Francisco disaster. She will probably return to Vallejo within a day or two, as the Lawton is expected to arrive here the last of the week.

The Lawton is bringing back to Mare Island the crew of the Adams, station ship at Tutuila. As soon as the ship can be made ready she will sail for the Philippines on her regular trip. The Boston and the Princeton are to be here until after the middle of next month. The destroyer Perry is in drydock to have repairs requiring sixty days' work. There was some talk of placing her out of commission to permit of the refitting of her boilers, but it is now believed that she will be retained in active service for about eight months longer. The Paul Jones is undergoing repairs which will necessitate her stay here for several weeks. With the Boston, the Princeton, the two torpedo-boat destroyers and the collier Saturn, all of the Pacific Squadron here at present, there are more commissioned ships at the yard than we have had for months past. With the sudden increase thus made in the number of officers at the station, it is expected that things will be lively in a social way.

### FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., May 19, 1906.

Saturday evening Major and Mrs. Cheever gave a very handsome dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Rodgers, other guests being Major and Mrs. Hunter, Capt. and Mrs. Lott, Lieut. and Mrs. Biddle and Mrs. Parham. The Ladies' Reading Club met at Mrs. Freeland's on Monday afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. B. A. Read entertained with a dinner on Tuesday evening. Their guests were: Col. and Mrs. Rodgers, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Lott, Mrs. Miller and Lieutenant Strong. Wednesday afternoon the Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Biddle's. The prizes were won by Mrs. Lott and Mrs. Weaver. Capt. and Mrs. Lott entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Karnes, Miss Lewis, Miss Brooks, Lieutenant Strong and Doctor Brooks at dinner on Wednesday evening. Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. James S. Jones gave a delightful supper. Their guests were: Col. and Mrs. Rodgers, Major and Mrs. Hunter, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Lott, Mrs. Sands, and Mrs. Miller. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Karnes gave a nine o'clock coffee in honor of their guest, Miss Lewis, of Omaha.

Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. B. A. Read entertained Major and Mrs. Cheever, Mrs. Parham, Lieut. and Mrs. Karnes, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Sands at dinner.

Invitations have been issued by Major and Mrs. George K. Hunter for the marriage of their daughter, Katharine Doble, to Lieut. F. D. Griffith, on Tuesday afternoon, June 12, at half past four o'clock in the post chapel at Fort Meade. A reception in the post hall will immediately follow the ceremony. Miss Hunter is very popular, and there is general rejoicing that she is to stay with the regiment. Mrs. James S. Jones recently gave her a tea and kitchen shower, when her friends testified to their regard by supplying her with most of the culinary implements she will need in her future housekeeping.

### FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., May 23, 1906.

Company I, which returned to-day from Fort Niagara, where it has been on garrison duty since February, will be warmly greeted. This company has made an excellent record in target practice at Niagara, and claims that no other Infantry company in the Army excels it. The following is a summary of the company's standing: Twenty-three expert riflemen, sixteen sharpshooters, five marksmen, fifteen first-class men, four second-class men and no third-class men. The company figure for collective firing at 600, 800 and 1,000 yards was 63.8. Sergt. Michael Slattery made the highest skirmish run, making twenty hits, ten lying and ten kneeling. Sergeant Slattery is also the first in the company. Major F. B. Andrus, 12th Inf., conducted the expert riflemen's test. The company baseball team has developed remarkably, and has won several games from strong amateur teams. The team will arrange several games with teams in Oswego. It is planned to have a baseball diamond within the reservation, but owing to the unfinished condition of the grounds, it will probably not be laid out this season. Company K, now at target practice at Stony Point, has a first class team, and will play Company I at an early date.

St. Johns cadets, from the St. Johns Military Academy at Manlius, N.Y., reached the post to-day on a practice march of

100 miles. The company was headed by the institute military band, and the youngsters had the appearance of veterans in their service uniforms. Col. William Verbeck, principal of the school, and a prominent New York National Guard officer, was in command. Lieut. Col. C. L. Hodges, commanding the post, reviewed the boys and they were shown about the post. Major H. H. Benham has returned from special service to examine a site for the proposed Army maneuvers near Boonville, N.Y. Another and more favorable site at Pine Plains, a short distance from Madison Barracks, will, however, probably be selected. Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., and National Guard officers who have examined Pine Plains, strongly favor it, and will recommend that it be chosen.

Lieutenant Colonel Hodges is engaged now with the members of the parade committee of the Old Home Week celebration in arranging the details and making assignments of aides, etc., for the grand military parade to be held July 4, and of which he is to be grand marshal. The full 23d Regiment and a regiment of National Guard companies, numbering 2,000 men, and the 23d Infantry band will form the military division.

### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 19, 1906.

The 12th Infantry, direct from Manila, passed through here this morning on their way to their station in the East. The 12th was stationed at Douglas for some years, and the officers had many warm friends among Salt Lake. A number of these went to Ogden to meet the train, thinking they would pass through over the U.P., but the plans were changed and they came in over the Rio Grande, going east by Colorado. A lay-over of two hours was given and the young officers sought out their friends and spent the time with them. Among those who were extremely popular in the old days were: Lieut. "Jimmy" Heidt, Capt. James P. T. Harbeson, Lieut. Sherman A. White, Capt. Albert Hardman and many others.

Gertrude Perry, the little nine-year-old daughter of Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Perry, was operated on last Monday for an abscess on her lungs following a long illness with pneumonia. Two previous slight operations were quite unsuccessful, but the last is pronounced a success by the attending physicians, and the little girl has rallied since and is reported as doing well. Seven weeks ago she was taken sick with the trouble and has never been considered out of danger till now.

Mrs. Peter Brugiere and her small son, who are with Mrs. Alpha T. Easton, expect to leave about the middle of June for Rome, and will go thence with friends to a villa near Florence to spend the summer. In all probability Mrs. Brugiere will not return for some years, as she means to educate her small boy abroad.

The people of Douglas are so like one large family that the entire post is depressed and saddened by the death of little Katherine Woodward. The child was herself such a favorite with all who knew her that she is keenly missed, her illness of so short a duration leaving no one prepared for her death. Sympathy for her parents has prevented anyone from thinking of social plans.

Mrs. Sherman A. White, formerly Miss Grace Jacobs, of this city, arrived in the city with the 12th Infantry and will remain over to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jacobs. Lieutenant White was obliged to accompany his regiment on to Fort Niagara, but he will return later in the summer to accompany Mrs. White to their new post. Mrs. McCullough, wife of Lieut. C. E. McCullough, is here from Fort Leavenworth to spend a part of the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Forbes. She is accompanied by her little daughter, Nancy.

### FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., May 20, 1906.

The second game of the city league was played at Fort Roots on Sunday last between the soldiers and the West End Athletic Association, and again resulted in victory for the fort. The running and sliding to bases by "Big Chief" Dawson, of the soldiers, was the feature of the game. The batteries—McNulty and Dawson; Herod and Letson; umpire, Hale; score, 3 to 1 in favor soldiers. Two hundred spectators witnessed the game. Fort Roots now stands in second place.

Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Messrs. A. S. Fowler, W. S. Holt, R. C. Bright, Oscar Davis, J. F. Boyle, Gosnell, Reading and Martin have been appointed a committee on dress parade for the annual convention of Arkansas Travelers, to be held in Little Rock in June.

Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent gave a beautiful luncheon-euchre on Wednesday, in honor of Mrs. Willis V. Elliott, of Denver. The drawing rooms were in charming arrangement, with masses of crimson ramblers roses and ferns. The prize scores were made by Mesdames Thomas T. Cotman, George B. Rose, Hayley M. Bennett, and C. E. Carter. Mrs. Elliott was presented with the guests' prize.

Judge and Mrs. E. W. Kimball entertained with a bridge party on Tuesday in honor of Miss Grace York, of Pine Bluff. Among the guests was Mrs. Charles L. Bent, of Fort Roots. Mrs. George Ransy Williams gave a bridge party Tuesday evening, which was attended by a dozen society matrons, among whom were Mesdames James M. Phalen and Charles L. Bent from the post. Mrs. Hayley M. Bennett gave a morning bridge on Friday. The prize scores were made by Mrs. Charles L. Bent and Mrs. Charles C. Rose.

Lieut. George E. Goodrich has recovered from a recent illness. Howard Tighman Bunch celebrated his ninth birthday with a party on Saturday. There were fifty small guests, among whom was Miss Emily Eleanor Bent, of Fort Roots. Congressman and Mrs. William L. Terry gave a large reception on Friday in honor of Mrs. Henry F. Offenhausser, of Texarkana, Texas, and Mrs. Willis V. Elliott, of Denver, Colo. Elaborate floral and light effects obtained throughout the lower floor. Several hundred guests were present, among whom were Mesdames J. M. Phalen, Robert Weeks, Milo C. Corey and Charles L. Bent, of Fort Roots. Mrs. G. M. D. Cantrell gave a large garden party on Thursday, at which Mrs. Bent assisted in receiving.

### FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., May 17, 1906.

On Friday evening, May 11, the officers and ladies of the 1st Squadron, 2d Cav., were guests at a beautiful dance given in the post hop room by the officers and ladies of the 1st Battalion, 7th Inf. Capt. and Mrs. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. Ross, and Capt. and Mrs. Merrill formed the receiving line. The entire garrison was present and in gala attire. The decorations were beautiful, and the music furnished by the 2d Cavalry band was splendid. Punch was dispensed in an attractive corner during the evening, and at a late hour a delicious repast was served. The affair was decidedly the most delightful of the season, and will long be remembered by the 2d Cavalry people.

Major Charles McClure, 14th Inf., has returned to duty after a visit to his son here. Mrs. McClure will remain for some time with Lieutenant McClure. Little Jack Winn has been in quarantine since a few days after his arrival on the post, first a victim to mumps, and later of measles. He is now convalescent and the quarantine has been raised.

Mrs. J. C. Raymond was hostess of the card club on Tuesday, and Mrs. Parkman won the prize, a very handsome fern. Miss Ward entertained informally a number of her young friends on Thursday evening. Mrs. Samuel L. Steer gave a delightful card party on the afternoon of May 8. All the ladies of the garrison were present. Delightful refreshments were served. Mrs. Hunt won the first prize, and the consolation prize was awarded to Mrs. Morrow. Lieut. and Mrs. Pope entertained at dinner on Friday evening. The guests were Misses Ward and Abbott and Lieutenants Smalley and Frank-



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lin. Capt. and Mrs. Wallace gave a dinner on Monday to Col. and Mrs. Ward and Col. and Mrs. Hunt. Fort Assiniboine bids fair to be bountifully supplied with water this summer. There has been more rain this month than for years, and no scarcity is anticipated.

Captain Boniface has returned from San Francisco and has many interesting experiences to relate. Letters have been received by friends here from Mrs. Hazard, 2d Cav., who was on a visit to her invalid father, Col. Samuel M. Swigart, in San Francisco, when the earthquake and fire occurred. They escaped safely and most of their possessions were saved. Colonel Swigart being removed to the General Hospital at the Presidio. Mrs. Bowder, of Everett, is expected soon to visit her parents, Col. and Mrs. Ward. She will be accompanied by her little son. A company of negro minstrels from the far South delighted a crowded house at the post hall recently.

Capt. and Mrs. Stevens and Dr. and Mrs. Steer made a flying trip to the logging camp last week and report conditions favorable, so camping parties are already being planned when warmer weather comes. Col. and Mrs. Hunt had as dinner guests recently Capt. and Mrs. Ross, Miss Abbott and Lieutenant Franklin.

#### FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., May 14, 1906.

Lieut. Howard L. Martin, who recently underwent a severe operation on the leg, is reported as doing very nicely, and will soon be able to go for duty. Lieutenants McIntyre and Peterson, who left this district for San Francisco the day of the earthquake, have been detained there and put on duty in the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments.

During the meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs in Port Townsend, a delightful reception and lecture-musical on "Parsifal" were given in the Masonic Temple, and were attended by Capt. and Mrs. Mills, Lieut. and Mrs. Mastellar, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Lieutenants Millar, Geere, and others. On Saturday evening Mrs. Kenneth Mastellar was hostess at a most charming card party. The game of hearts was enjoyed by four tables, and the prize, a dainty book stand, was won by Lieut. Charles A. Clark. Among the guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Mills, Lieut. and Mrs. Ohnstad, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Dr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Lieut. and Mrs. Lull, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, Lieutenant Moore, and Capt. William Easterbrook.

Col. Sydney W. Taylor arrived on Sunday evening to take command of Fort Worden and the Artillery District of Puget Sound. He received a very cordial welcome, and is the guest of Capt. M. M. Mills. Major Clarence Deems left on Monday morning for his new station, Fort Schuyler, N.Y. Mrs. Preston, who has been seriously ill in a Seattle hospital, is able to be at her home again. Capt. H. B. Farrar has been confined to his quarters for ten days with a severe attack of grippe.

Chaplain Easterbrook has added much to the pleasure of the soldiers by giving in the different barracks a concert with his Victor talking machine. Major Barney, the commanding officer at Fort Casey, has recently bought a handsome new talking machine, and has given concerts in the amusement hall for the soldiers in that garrison.

A telegram has just been received here by Colonel Taylor announcing that a car loaded with his household goods and an excellent pair of polo ponies was destroyed by fire at Umatilla, Oregon. Deep sympathy are regret are felt for the Colonel, that he should lose such valuable property and have such an unpleasant beginning of his life at Fort Worden.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, May 20, 1906.

Lieut. Walter J. Buttgenbach is on leave, which he is spending in San Francisco. Mrs. Field, of Detroit, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. William F. Groté.

The officers entertained with an informal hop on Friday evening, May 18, at the club. The hall was attractively decorated with large flags, and the music was furnished by the post orchestra. Miss Adele Holley, after the hop, entertained a number of the young people at her home, where delightful refreshments were served. They were: Mrs. Ruffner, Miss Glenn, Miss Eldridge, Captains Burnside and Forse, Lieutenants Reed, Hawes and Bailey, Dr. Brak, Mr. Converse and Mr. Stimpson. Mrs. H. B. Chamberlin entertained on Saturday afternoon with a card party; five hundred was the game played. The first prize was awarded to Miss Glenn, and the consolation to Mrs. Holley. The other players were: Mesdames Cabaniss, Ruffner, Clendenin, W. H. Clendenin, Eldridge, Wade, Bennett, Grimes, Grote, Field, Gregg, Brady and Persons and Miss Holley. Mrs. George M. Grimes will be the hostess of a tea on Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Field and Mrs. Grote.

In the baseball game Wednesday the picked nine of the post was defeated by the barracks team by a score of 10 to 7.

#### BASEBALL IN HAWAII.

Camp McKinley, H.T., May 6, 1906.

The 3d Battalion, 10th Infantry, baseball team practically closed its season yesterday by defeating the Honolulu league team, Punahou, 5-4. The team has played during the past seven months twenty-seven games, winning eighteen and losing nine. The team has been composed of the following: Major Van Vliet, s.s.; Captain Schoeffel, 1b.; Lieutenant Hannah, 1st.; Sergeant Cramer, 1st.; Sergeant Ringland, c.; Sergeant East, c.f.; Corporal Fenner, p.; Private Castle, p.; Private Carey, 3b.; Stewart Van Vliet, 2b.; Private Horn, r.f.; Private Brightbill, r.f.; Musician Smith, c.f.; Private Boyle, c. and c.f.

The team would be glad to hear from any of the teams going or coming from the Philippines; address Capt. J. B. Schoeffel, Camp McKinley, H.T.

The troops at present are busy with target practice. The range at the new post having been completed, K and M companies are at present firing; I and L companies expect to go to the range about May 21.

#### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

##### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A.
2. Northern Division—Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.
3. Southwestern Division—Hqrs., Oklahoma City, O.T. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Col. C. H. Noble, 10th Inf., in temporary command.
5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. J. A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

#### ENGINEERS.

Band and E, F, G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Bks., D.C.; B, Presidio S.F., Cal.

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, San Francisco; B and D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E and H, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F, I and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

#### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E, G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Ogleshorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; F, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal.; L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and M, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.

15th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### Field Artillery.

##### Battery and Station.

1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d. Ft. Riley, Kas.

3d. Ft. Myer, Va.

4th. Ft. Myer, Va.

5th. Manila, P.I.

6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th. Manila, P.I.

9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

11th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.

13th. Manila, P.I.

14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

##### Battery and Station.

16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

17th. Vancouver Bks.

18th. Vancouver Bks.

19th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.

20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

22d. Ft. Riley, Kas.

23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

24th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

26th. Manila, P.I.

27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

28th. Manila, P.I.

29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

#### COAST ARTILLERY.

##### Company and Station.

1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.

2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

4th. Jackson Bks., La.

5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

10th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

11th. Key West Bks., Fla.

12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

28th. Ft. Roscrans, Cal.

29th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

39th. Ft. Howard, Md.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.

##### Company and Station.

55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.

60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio S.F., Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.

64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

65th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

66th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

67th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Williams, Me.

75th. Ft. Preble, Me.

76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.

89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

91st. Jackson Bks., La.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Washington, Md.

105th. Presidio S.F., Cal.

106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

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| 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.   | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                  |
| 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.                   |
| 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  | 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass. |
| 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.   | 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.              |
| 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.    | 122d. Key West, Fla.                    |
| 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                |
| 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 1                                       |



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## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

From the annual report of the Canadian militia just issued, it appears that the militia expenditure has increased, since 1896, from \$2,136,000 to \$3,953,000, but there has been a corresponding increase in the efficiency of the force. The creation of an ordnance corps, army medical corps, intelligence corps and similar non-combatant bodies, has proved a step in the right direction, and the Dominion Government now propose to manufacture their own war material instead of importing it. It is also expected that the granting of efficiency pay will not only secure a better class of men, but will also induce them to put in their full term of enlistment. The allowance for the care of arms and drill instruction was reduced last year from \$82,000 to \$56,000.

The course of training for the rating of mechanic in the British navy will in future be arranged with a view to rendering specially selected men of the stoker class capable of undertaking the ordinary watch-keeping duties of the engine-room and stokehold, thus relieving the engine-room artificers from routine watch-keeping, and leaving them more free to carry out work in connection with the maintenance and repair of machinery, and other duties which require their skilled workmanship and technical knowledge.

Lieut. Gen. Sir John French, of the British army, in the course of a recent address on the possibility of a foreign invasion of England, warned his hearers not to sneer at the suggestion of such an enterprise. The experience of the Boer War, he added, should caution them against the folly of belittling a possible enemy. There was only one man who appreciated with any accuracy the task which the South African war involved, said Sir John, and that was Lord Wolseley. In September, 1899, Sir John was ordered to Natal to take command of the cavalry in that country and before departing he went to say good-bye to Lord Wolseley, then commander-in-chief. War had not then been declared, and the diplomatists were endeavoring to ward it off. Lord Wolseley said, "After all, I do not think you will really fight. But remember this; if you do it will be one of the biggest this country has ever undertaken." He (Sir John) said, "Of course you do not mean to compare it with such campaigns as the Crimea or the Peninsula?" Lord Wolseley replied, "We shall have to employ a great many more men than we ever did in those campaigns!"

The land forces of Turkey are divided into seven army corps. The First Army Corps, Constantinople; thirty-one and a quarter battalions, thirty-five squadrons, thirty-nine batteries. Second Army Corps, Adrianople; thirty-four battalions, thirty squadrons, forty-nine batteries. Third Army Corps, Monastir; sixty-eight battalions, thirty

ty squadrons, fifty-seven batteries. Fourth Army Corps, Erzindjan; fifty-one battalions, thirty squadrons, thirty-nine batteries. Fifth Army Corps, Damascus; thirty-two battalions, thirty squadrons, forty-three batteries. Sixth Army Corps, Baghdad; thirty-four battalions, thirty squadrons, seventeen batteries. Seventh Army Corps, Yemen; thirty-four battalions, two squadrons, seven batteries. Besides these there are the Tripoli Division; seventeen battalions, six squadrons, six batteries. The Hecjaz Division; seventeen battalions, one squadron, two batteries. Garrisons of the islands in the Aegean Sea: three battalions. Grand total, 321 1-4 battalions, 198 squadrons, 259 batteries. Putting the battalions at 800 each, the squadrons at 100, and allotting six guns to a battery, we obtain the figures: Infantry, 257,000; cavalry, 19,800 sabers; artillery, 1,554 guns.

Evidently the army of Afghanistan is on a war footing. The Governor of Herat presents the following report to the Ameer: "The behavior of the army is satisfactory, and there have been no cases of serious crime. The Herat army now says its prayers five times a day, and the men are becoming pukka (very good) Mussulmans."

Of the British army captains last examined for promotion, 260 in number, 231 passed, while seven of these obtained 80 per cent. of marks. The proportion of failures was 11.1 per cent., as compared with 13.3 per cent. at the May examination, 1905. The lieutenants examined were 393 in number, and those who succeeded numbered 312, while nine obtained 80 per cent. of marks. The failures were in proportion of 20.6 per cent., as compared with 24.9 per cent. in May, and the proportion for captains and lieutenants together who failed was 16.8 per cent., as compared with 21.9 per cent. The percentages of failures in military engineering, tactics, and topography were 9.1; in military law, 4.7; in administration, organization and equipment, 3.8; and in military history, 7.1. The average of marks gained was 63.6 per cent. of the whole, and the sixteen officers who obtained 80 per cent. of marks represented a percentage of 2.4. It was again noticed that officers examined at foreign stations did much better than officers examined at home. This has generally been the case, but the difference in favor of foreign stations is this year more marked than usual.

It is officially stated that the average annual cost of a trained British private soldier is as follows:

	At home.	In India.
Cavalry .....	£62 11 4	£82 5 5
Engineers .....	77 2 7	—
Artillery—		
Horse .....	64 7 4	86 14 0
Field .....	61 18 3	84 2 6
Garrison .....	59 13 2	80 17 9
Infantry of the Line....	57 8 9	75 6 2

The figures of the soldiers at home include charges for barracks, arms, ammunition, etc. The figures for India include as well charges for the capitulation rate, for passage, etc.

An official statement in the British House of Commons shows that the Government manufactured the following rifles in the years referred to, viz.: 1903-4, 14,805 long rifles at £2 13s. 8d.; 1904-5, 67,180 short rifles at £3 18s. 5d.; 1905-6, 51,378 short rifles at £3 15s. 8d. During the same years 135,000 short rifles were made by the trade at an average cost of £4 9s. 6d.

The report of a commission appointed to inquire into allegations against the naval administration of Italy, which has just been presented to Parliament, discloses frauds of the gravest nature. Iron guns have been supplied where steel ones have been contracted for; projectiles of an inferior quality to the extent of over one million sterling in value are the work of one single firm; while fraudulent experiments with armor plates and projectiles were arranged so as to ensure the acceptance of supplies of both. In the case of projectiles inferior armor plates were used for the test, while if the armor

## FOUR YEARS OF AGONY.

Whole Foot Nothing But Proud Flesh—Had to Use Crutches—"Cuticura Remedies Best on Earth."

"In the year 1899 the side of my right foot was cut off from the little toe down to the heel, and the physician who had charge of me was trying to sew up the side of my foot, but with no success. At last my whole foot and way up above my calf was nothing but proud flesh. I suffered untold agonies for four years, and tried different physicians and all kinds of ointments. I could walk only with crutches. In two weeks afterwards I saw a change in my limb. Then I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment often during the day, and kept it up for seven months, when my limb was healed up just the same as if I had never had trouble. It is eight months now since I stopped using Cuticura Remedies, the best on God's earth. I am working at the present day, after five years of suffering. The cost of Cuticura Ointment and Soap was only \$6, but the doctors' bills were more like \$600. John M. Lloyd, 718 S. Arch Ave., Alliance, O., June 27, 1905."

plate was under trial a projectile of inadequate power was used. Many other allegations are also made, all tending to impair the efficiency of the fleet. The scandals revealed have caused the greatest astonishment throughout Italy.

Inquiries by the British Humanitarian League show that if flogging is a thing of the past, caning of boys is still a common practice in the British navy.

Captain Cei Rigotti, the Italian Bersagliere, claims for his automatic rifle that a regiment armed with the adapted rifle can fire nearly three times as many aimed shots as can be fired in the same time by the rifle now in use. Against the increased ammunition expenditure which is foreshadowed by the adoption of the Cei system, the inventor points out that his cartridge holder can be kept in reserve until the critical moment when rapid fire is required and can then be instantly attached to the rifle. Captain Cei has placed his invention unreservedly at the disposal of his own government, but appears to have floated a company in Milan to exploit the system in foreign countries.

Speaking of the recent disaster at sea by which a number of Belgian naval cadets lost their lives, the London Chronicle points out that Belgium is, despite its forty-two miles of seaboard, one of the few States of the world without a navy. There are only two other navyless powers in Europe—the landlocked Switzerland and Servia. Even Bulgaria can boast of a torpedo gunboat and a few small steamers, while Roumania is proud in the possession of "twelve small vessels." Holland, Belgium's neighbor, has quite an imposing fleet of eight ironclads and a flotilla of a hundred steamers. If Bulgaria has the smallest navy in the world, the tiny principality of Monaco has the smallest army—126 men, all told. As there is a project for running a ship canal from the ocean through the Alps by tunnel and so into the heart of Switzerland, the Alpine republic may yet find occasion to establish a navy.

In a recent speech in the British Parliament Mr. Balfour said: "If you mean your diplomacy, while unaggressive, to be successful, if you want your Foreign Minis-

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**GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.** May 10, 1906.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., Thursday, May 31, 1906, and then opened, for Constructing, Plumbing, Gas Piping, Heating and Electric Wiring a building for Isolation Hospital at Fort Myer, Virginia. Plans and specifications can be seen and information obtained by applying to this office. Blank forms for making proposals will be furnished intending bidders upon application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Constructing, Plumbing, etc., Isolation Hospital Building," and addressed to Capt. A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S.A., in charge of Depot.

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**GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.** May 10, 1906.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., Thursday, May 31, 1906, and then opened, for the construction of a brick stable at Fort Myer, Virginia. Plans and specifications may be seen and information obtained by applying to this office. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Blank forms for making proposals will be furnished intending bidders upon application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for construction of a brick stable," and addressed to Capt. A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S.A., in charge of Depot.



ter to carry out your negotiations with some chance of success, if you want to avoid one of those catastrophes that, in spite of great armaments, have been less frequent in recent years than they were in the days when armaments were small, do not neglect that naval and military backing without which national diplomacy is bound to fail, and national security itself may be threatened."

The English artillery service is the only one that is limited to the use of shrapnel for field guns. In the field artillery of other Powers common shell or a projectile of a similar nature forms part of the equipment available for use under proper circumstances.

During the 6-inch gun-layers' test of the first-class British battleship Ocean, off Portland, May 3, Gunner McKenzie, R.M.A., fired seven shots and hit the target seven times in one minute. Bombardier Nicholl, of the first-class battleship Hindustan, of the Atlantic Fleet, has secured ten hits out of ten rounds fired from a 9.2 inch gun in two minutes.

A most serious explosion took place April 15 in the fort at Hyderabad (Sind), through what is reported to be the spontaneous combustion of a quantity of cordite cartridges, which had been removed from the magazine the week previous. This caused the shed in which they were stored to catch fire. The ordnance sergeant (Perkins), with commendable promptitude, cleared out all those in the fort.

During the recent visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India the innovation of refusing to receive or give presents was adopted. The Indian Princes were at first disposed to resent this, but they finally recognized the fact that the gain to their impoverished treasuries was ample compensation for the apparent slight.

"The Use of Sugar as a Food for Animals" is the title of an article by Colonel Nunn, D.S.O., which appeared in The Veterinary Journal. It shows the value of sugar as a sustaining food for horses. Also its possibilities for long-distance work are indicated in the reports of its use in the Continental long-distance "rides."

The last report of the British army shows that the defense of India is entrusted to 78,000 men, and that the total strength of all the rest of the British army—quartered at home, or scattered throughout our garrisons abroad—amounts to 200,000 more, besides a "reserve" of 104,000.

Experience thus far has shown that under practically service conditions the new British short rifle is superior to the old Lee-Metford.

In pursuance of the current British Admiralty policy of disposing of obsolete war vessels, there was another sale at Devonport May 15. The vessels disposed of included the third-class battleships Superb

and Iron Duke, the second-class cruiser Amphion, the third-class cruisers Ringarooma and Brisk, the torpedo gunboat Salamander, the first-class gunboats Peacock, Pheasant, Pidgeon, Redpole and Widgeon, the old hulk St. Vincent, the old coal hulk Pitt, and the old hulks Danae, Leda and Greyhound. The vessels were sold without any objection as to breaking up.

#### JAPANESE PRECEPTS.

Here are some of the precepts from an imperial edict on education which hangs in every class-room in Japan:

"Be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers, be loving husbands and wives, and truthful to your friends. Conduct yourselves with modesty, and be benevolent to all. Develop your intellectual faculties, and perfect your moral powers by gaining knowledge and acquiring a profession. Promote the public interest and advance the public affairs; ever respect the national constitution, and obey the laws of the country; and in case of emergency courageously sacrifice yourselves to the public good."

A Rescript issued to the army contains the following: "Who that has been born in this country does not aim at doing some service to it? \* \* \*

Considering that the strength of the country's army is the measure of its prosperity, that the defense of its safety and the upholding of its prestige depend on that army, you should deem it your sole task to do a soldier's duty. \* \* \* A soldier should pay strict attention to proper etiquette of deportment. \* \* \* If a soldier be negligent in his department, if he be disobedient to his superior, if he be cruel to his subordinate, if he break in any way the harmony of the army, he is not only the enemy of the army, but he commits an unpardonable crime towards his country. A soldier should esteem bravery above all things. \* \* \* There is true bravery and false. Recklessness and rashness cannot be called bravery. A soldier should try to understand what is right, train his nerves, weigh every step thoroughly. It is true bravery for him to be true to his duty, never to despise a weak enemy or fear a strong one. One who esteems true bravery should be gentle and kind when brought into contact with others, should always try to win their affection and respect. Remember, if you show yourselves ferocious and warlike, without provocation, others will hate you as if you were a pack of wolves. \* \* \*

It is the duty of all men of all classes to be faithful and righteous, but a soldier cannot stay in the army even a day without these virtues. \* \* \* A soldier should value simplicity of life. If you be not content to lead simple, frugal lives, you will become flippant weaklings, your tendency to extravagance will quickly increase, you will be tempted with filthy desires."



The toasts will be wittier—the jests brighter—the good wishes happier if the bride be pledged in

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#### GENERAL GRANT'S JOKE.

Eliot M. Miller, a civil engineer of New Orleans, tells how Gen. U. S. Grant made his father, Chaplain Miller, swear.

It was one of the chaplain's duties to receive and distribute the mail to General Grant's staff. Whenever the mail was late he was greatly annoyed by questions as to the cause of the delay, time of probable arrival, etc. On one occasion, when the post was unusually late, the chaplain, for fear of losing his temper, attached the following notice to the door of his tent:

"The chaplain does not know when the mail will arrive."

Shortly afterwards General Grant, passing the chaplain's quarters, noticed the sign. He paused before it a moment and then walked slowly on his way. Coming out of his tent a few moments later, Chaplain Miller was horrified to read:

"The chaplain does not know when the mail will arrive, and he doesn't give a damn."—Harper's Weekly.

"The only time I ever knew Phil Sheridan to back down," the New York Sun quotes an old friend of the great Union Cavalry commander as saying recently, "was about twenty years ago when he wanted to revisit the scenes of his triumphs in the Shenandoah valley. He

purposed taking a troop of Cavalry with him. The Johnny Rebs of the valley heard of Sheridan's proposed trip and they sent word to him: 'Come along, and we'll shoot you all full of holes.' For a retort Sheridan sent them: 'I had no serious intention of making the trip; I only wanted to see if you fellows had some of the old spirit left in you.'

"General Phil then explained to his friends that he had had no idea of taking a single step to humiliate his gallant foes of former days."

According to the Iron Age, with the United States 0.30 caliber rifle the rifling gives one revolution of the bullet about its axis in 10 inches. At the service muzzle velocity of the bullet, 230 feet per second, this means 2,760 turns per second, assuming that the bullet does not strip in the rifling. The circumference of the bullet is 0.942 inch, which gives a peripheral velocity of 2,600 inches per second, or 13,000 feet per minute.

Russia's position as a military power will soon be restored, we are told by the London Times, which says that "the repatriation of the Russian armies in Manchuria is making good progress, and should be nearly completed in the course of the next two months."

#### Are you in the Rush and Bustle?

While we join in the rush and bustle of this busy world, overtaxing our energies and racking our systems, many of us are morally culpable of reckless disregard of bodily strength and fitness. Then perhaps the health breaks down, and we seem doomed to long periods of pain and depression. Our whole life is darkened.

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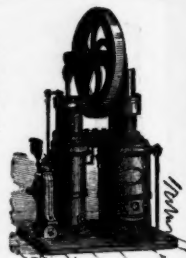
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